PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND
Milk

No. 53,935.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9906
10th "	MARMORA	10609		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6535
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dec.	ARCADIA	8803	MOOLTAN	9631
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	755	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	OCEANA	8610	VICTORIA	6932
19th "	CALEDONIA	7388		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	8610		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9905
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7388		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S.S. "MACEDONIA" sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipt to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *24th October, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4763	J. Nagao		31st Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	28th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	13th Nov.	24th Nov
HOJUN MARU	1890	G. S. Laguail	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4469	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	3068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* KAISER	2734	von Holst	2nd Nov.
REICHSTAG	2085	Koppistatter	16th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	8th Nov.	11 a.m. P. D. & O.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur.	1st Nov.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	2nd Nov.	7 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S.S. "KASABA," 1,200 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about 9th Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3500	19th Nov.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
29*th October*, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Gheszo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Gheszo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	Ldc Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,95	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BARSOOM HOUSE, 55, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 560	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare.
By	...	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KORRBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4215	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KORRBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*† F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*† CHINA	5999	Early March.
*† AUSTRIA	7988	Early April.
*† A STEAMER	...	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor, or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
AUSTRALIA	A. Tait.	3503	17th Nov.
† LUCANIA	Haig.	6716	31st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick.	2069	4th Dec.
SOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5194	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Saloon Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.
INDIA AND ENGLAND.

To avoid disappointments send your parcels per "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Shipments leave Bombay for—
XMAS, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and NEW YEAR December 1st, 8th and 15th.

Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Parcels delivered *free* to address at low rates.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan.	Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.		Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.		Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.		Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.		Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.		Yokohama.
Colombo.	Kobe.		New York.
Penang.	Manilla.		
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

To MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59, Bridge St., GLASGOW.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS, which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer," by J. W. Sothern, M. I. E. S., 5th Edition, revised and enlarged, Price 8s. post free.

"The Marine Steam Turbine," by the same Author new edition, Price 6s. 6d. Post Free.

FOR SALE.
HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!

MR. R. J. HUNTER, the oldest Horse Importer in the trade (extending over 40 years' experience) would like to bring to the notice of the public generally that he has on view at the BOMBAY STABLE Co., an excellent batch of horses comprising made pairs, single-harness horses, hacks, etc., and also eleven Polo Ponies, thoroughly broken, with I. P. A. certificates.

Fresh Consignment EXPECTED DECEMBER.

R. J. HUNTER,
BOMBAY STABLE CO.,
BYCULLA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CAN THE "MINIMAX"
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE

FROM THE UNIVERSAL TRANSFER CO., LTD., TUNSTALL, STAFFS.
To MINIMAX EXTINGUISHER, CO., LTD., LONDON, E.C.

In ordering two more of your EXTINGUISHERS, I am pleased to inform you of the great service they were to us on the 25th of this month as undoubtedly without them, the whole of our business premises would have been burnt down.

The chief Factor, in our fire was oil, which unfortunately was set alight, and one whole room was in two minutes full of flame, and, without further aid, men who had no experience of fire put it out.

Yours truly,
p. p. THE UNIVERSAL TRANSFER CO., LTD.
(signed) HARRY TAYLOR.

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES
AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS
OF
Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

JAMES WISBEY & Co.,
77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH,
8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . LONDON, E.C.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD.
Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.
TRIAL ORDERS OR FIRST INDENTS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria; painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.: restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive at Thana, at 2 P. M. Standard Time, on 12th November, 1906, Sealed Tenders for the following works. Forms of Tenders and other particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 2 to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, for each Tender from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., save on Sundays, holidays, and the day of receiving tenders :—

I.—Constructing a road from Kalyan to Karjat, 3rd Section.—

Value of work about .....Rs. 41,000
Amount of deposit ..... „ 4,100
Amount of earnest money..... „ 500

II.—Constructing a Road from Karjat to Bhimashankar, 1st Section.—

Value of work about.....Rs. 37,000
Amount of deposit ..... „ 3,700
Amount of earnest money..... „ 500

III.—Collecting metal on Bhaynder-Kashimira Road.—

Value of work about .....Rs. 6,800
Amount of deposit ..... „ 680
Amount of earnest money ..... „ 500

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
Executive Engineer, Thana.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received in the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona District, for the constructions of the CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Yeravda, up to 12 noon on the 26th November, 1906.

The total cost of the work will be approximately Rs. 7,00,000, but the different buildings to be constructed will be scheduled in convenient groups and tenders may be given for one or for any number of groups.

Terms and conditions of contract, plans and specifications &c. can be seen and tender forms obtained, on payment of Rs. 2 per complete copy, on any day, except Sundays or Holidays, at the office of the Assistant Engineer, Bombay Road Sub-division.

W. S. LEWIS.
Executive Engineer, Poona District.

NOTICE.

ESTATE BENJAMIN READING.

INFORMATION is required by the undersigned as to the present whereabouts of the widow of the deceased abovenamed who at the time of her marriage to the deceased was a widow her name then being SARAH GAILEY and who was married to the deceased in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lucknow on 16th July 1889. If the said widow be dead, information is required as to the whereabouts of her representatives if any. Proof of her death must also be furnished. The deceased was at one time a carriage examiner on the Oudh & Rohilkhund Railway. Notice is also hereby given under the provisions of section 320 of the Indian Sucession Act that in the event of the said widow or her representatives not being ascertained on or before the 30th November 1906, the assets of the estate will be distributed amongst those persons who claim to be the next of kin of the deceased and the undersigned will not in any way be responsible for the assets so distributed.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal,
No. 3, COUNCIL HOUSE ST.,
CALCUTTA, THE 12TH OCTOBER, 1906.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October 1906, at 3 P. M., (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1906.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd October to 31st October 1906, both days inclusive.

At the conclusion of the business of the above General Meeting, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held for passing the following resolution :—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows :—

That Article 88 be amended by inserting "Manager," instead of "Senior Member" and that "Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd." be inserted instead of "P. Chrystal & Co."

By Order of the Directors,
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.
Secretaries & Managers.
BOMBAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1906.

F. W. RODGERS & CO.,

WHOLESALE
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS
ADJOINING CLARE ROAD POST OFFICE,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BEG to INFORM the PUBLIC that they have started the above new business, Two Qualified Physicians and Surgeons are in attendance daily.

A large and up-to-date stock is kept of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Proprietary Goods, Dietetic Food, Toilet Requisites, Sundries, and Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

N.B.—Prescriptions are carefully dispensed under the supervision of a qualified Assistant, who has had 25 years' Pharmaceutical experience.

Out-station Orders will have immediate attention and goods will be sent by V. P. P.

CHARGES MODERATE ! TRIAL SOLICITED.

F. W. RODGERS & CO.,

ADJOINING CLARE ROAD POST OFFICE,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES.

We have a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS also of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS :— "BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

TWO BOOKS
YOU
OUGHT TO BUY :
THE CONCISE
ENGLISH
DICTIONARY
BY CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A., LL.D.

The Best and Cheapest Dictionary for the Family Circle, the Office and the Counting House, the School and the College.

Over 100,000 Entries, 864 Pages.

Rs. 2-4.

Annandale's Concise Dictionary has attained a pre-eminent place among one volume English Dictionaries, and has become a standard work of reference.

It is the dictionary for those who speak, write, or study English all the world over.

The Concise Dictionary is indispensable to the Indian Student.

THE
WORLD-WIDE
ATLAS
BY J. SCOTT KELTIE, LL.D., ETC.

A Wonderful Production. Sixth Edition. All Maps Revised to Latest Date.

Two Frontispieces—the Flags of all Nations and the time of all Nations.

128 Thoroughly Accurate and Carefully Coloured Plates of Maps, Plans of Cities, etc.

Rs. 5-10.

The Publishers have the greatest confidence in placing the World-wide Atlas before the public. For family use, Educational purposes, or for reference in mercantile offices, no such compendious, yet handy, Atlas of maps has ever emanated from any Geographical Establishment.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co.

AS OUR HEADQUARTERS are now at BOMBAY it is requested that all Correspondence and Indents be addressed to—

NORMAN S. RUDOLF, M. Sc., F. I. C.,
General Agent in India for
PARKE, DAVIS & Co.,
31 & 32 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

DIAS SIDICK & CO.
(UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.)

All we ask is a Trial.

WE GUARANTEE

Excellence of Material.
Moderation in Price.
Perfection of Fit.
Prompt Delivery.

COMPLETE SUIT IN FIVE HOURS.

DIAS SIDICK & CO.
SUNNY HOUSE & LINDON HOUSE.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR EVER !" (KEATS).

WHY NOT MAKE THE HOME
ARTISTIC AT MODERATE COST !

MINTON'S DECORATIVE FLOORING TILES

Always Charm the Eye and Cheer the Beholder with a sense of the Beautiful

EXQUISITE DESIGNS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Prices from Rs. 5 per Sq. Yd.

FREE ESTIMATES FOR LAYING COMPLETE.

INSIST ON MINTON'S.

THE ONLY TILE THAT DOES NOT CRACK OR CRAZE.

WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, HUMMUM ST., BOMBAY.

CLTOHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAURER & Co. Church Gate Street.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED a PARTNER, active or sleeping with a Capital of 40 to 50 thousand Rupees, to join in a profitable Cotton Jaitha Business, which has been established for the past five years and requires expanding. No. 1086 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—A STOREKEEPER having experience in any Mercantile House at least for five years. Rs. 10,000. Security either Cash of Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association Limited accepted .No 1056 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED HEAD MASTER for Sir C. J. Ready Money, Gandevi High School. Only Graduate with teaching experience eligible. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Apply to R. B. KARANJVALA, Hon. Secy., Great Western Hotel.

PRESS.—DISTRIBUTORS WANTED. Apply to the FOREMAN. "The Bombay Gazette" Press.

FLAT Rs. 125 TO LET immediately, 5 Bed Rooms, 4 Bath Rooms, Good Verandah, 3rd Floor above Messrs Breslaur, directly open to West Breeze, owner J. P. WATSON, 1 Church Gate Street.

TO LET—4 OFFICE ROOMS on 2nd floor Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, fitted with lights and fans and free use of Electric Lift. Apply to A. H. Wheeler & Co. on the premises.

OFFICE Rs. 45 TO LET Cool and Quiet many years that of Mr. Carl Wallace, 1st Floor, No. 1 Church Gate Street, Apply to J. P. WATSON, the owner, 1 Church Gate Street.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—economist carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artisats. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Rs. 1-4-0 ; Breakfast As. 12, Dinner served till late hours.

FORTNIGHTLY CONSIGNMENTS of fresh sensitised Photographic Plates, Papers, films etc. BABAJEE BAKHARAM & Co., Esaf Buildings, BOMBAY.

PREVENTION of CHOLERA.—There is no danger of Cholera, or any sort of contagion, from water with LIQUOZONE in it. A little Liquozone in each glass of drinking water adds a pleasant taste to it and kills the germs in it and the water is then a tonic besides.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Dr. A. L. Pudney of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 4 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold, Gem Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Rings Scarf Pins, Curb Bracelets, Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and REED AND BARTON'S best Electroplated ware of the most elegant designs. Prices defying Competition. DUBASH and Co., 83, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription £1-1-0, per year, Post Free.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commissou Stables, 194, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8085. Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3|d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Rs. 2.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette "Steam Press.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette "Office.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Re. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reerence charge one Rupee.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd., Byculla, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow treet

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Ark Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations of the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND
WHISKY
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BABY BOY'S HEAD RAW WITH HUMOR

Running Eczema From Birth—Head Raw—Face Sickening Sight—It Wore Him to a Shadow—Tried Remedies and Two Doctors—People Said, "How Can You Wish Him to Live?"

MARVELOUS CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My husband and I thought you would like to know what the Cuticura Remedies have done for our baby boy. He had running eczema from birth. It developed itself after the first month. The poor little fellow's head was quite raw, his face was a sickening sight and the dreadful humour would soak his pillow through in a single night. It wore him to a shadow. People who saw him said, 'How can you wish him to live?' Two doctors saw him; one recommended Cuticura Remedies, but could do little else for him, for it was so obstinate. We tried several remedies, in fact everything we could think of and was told of. At last we got Cuticura Ointment, and together with the Cuticura Soap the result was marvelous, for I have not finished one box and the skin is now perfectly clear. It has all dried up and his hair is growing wonderfully, and instead of sleepless nights he has the proper sound sleep. Mrs. C. Baker, 28 Victoria Road, Blandford, Dorset, Mar. 12, 1906."

SKIN HUMOURS
Eczemas, Tetters, Rashes, Itchings, Irritations and Chafings
Cured by Cuticura.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment and mild doses of Cuticura Pills, afford immediate relief and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood of infants, children and adults, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 4 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Care for the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands."

"APENTA" B.C.
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the machine is excellent for ourselves, they are the best in the world.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE MOTOR-CAR.

2 CYL., 7-9 H. P., CLEMENT-BAYARD CAR, four-seated, in excellent condition, with accessories and nearly new Tyres, Rs. 3,250.

Apply to—
MAJOR H. HERBERT, I.M.S.
Byculla Club.

FOR SALE

A VERY COMFORTABLE, SMART LANDAU, by Simpson, Madras, the property of Frank Ritchie, Esqr. : In excellent order. Rs. 1,350.

Apply to A. H. FROOM,
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Bombay.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, EUROPEAN, having a second class Boiler certificate, for employment in the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Bulk Oil Depot, Bombay. Apply by letter only, with copies of certificates to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

WANTED

A GRADUATE as ASSISTANT MASTER A.V. School Khairpur-Mirs. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply to the VAZIR KHAIRPUR State.

Khairpur Mirs, Sind.
24th October 1906.

INDIAN COFFEE FOR HOME.

THE U. C. G. COMPANY will DELIVER FREE by Post at any address in the United Kingdom :—

	Excluding duty.	Including duty.
Six 1-lb. tins Red Label (Pure Coffee) for...	Rs. 7- 2	Rs. 8- 2
Six 1-lb. tins Yellow Label (Pure Coffee) for...	Rs. 6-	Rs. 7-
Six 1-lb. tins Blue Label (French Coffee) for...	Rs. 6-13	Rs. 7-13

Remittances must accompany order.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL, dated 9th June, 1906.

"I am now drinking the Coffee (powder) you sent home (England) in 1904, and I could not wish for anything better. It is infinitely superior to what is selling here at 1s. 6d. per lb. Fresh Roasted and ground."

For Samples, Wholesale and Retail Indian Rates please apply to

THE SECRETARY and MANAGER,
THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' Co: Ltd.,
COIMBTORE, S. INDIA.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

2 MOTOR CARS.

NO. 1 CAR.—15/20 H. P. 4 Cyl. most elegant English "LEADER CAR," as good as new Model de Luxe, side entrance, Roy des Belges Body, comfortably seats five and servant's seat at back. Whole length of car 14' ; distance between axle 9' ; rich green colour ; fitted with patent extra wheel, ready with inner tube and outer cover attachable in one minute in case of punctures ; 4 lamps, 2 of which 90 candle-power Acetylene Lamps with self acting generator. Average top speed 30 to 40 miles an hour, can also run 6 miles an hour only in traffic on top speed gear ; 2 breaks; cost new in May 1905 Rs. 12,500. Photo on application. Price Rs. 6,500. Open to trial. Offers to "E. H. 1." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CAR No. 2.—8/10 H. P. 2 Cyl. FRENCH RICHARD BRAZIER CAR. 4 seats. Removable hood. Back entrance, Magneto ignition no charging of accumulators ; one extra new, 1 old, outer cover, 3 extra inner tubes all accessories ; 2 beautiful travelling detachable side baskets ; running average 40 miles daily without giving any trouble ; In perfect order. Top speed about 25 miles an hour Red colour.—2 side Lamps one acetylene head light. Cost landed new in May 1905 from Paris with all extras Rs. 8,500. Open to trial. Photo on application. Price Rs. 4,500. Apply "E. H. 2." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE.—Proprietor compelled to leave India well established Industry—Out-door work—in the Madras Presidency. Big running contracts. Concern pays Rs. 65,000 yearly. Profits increasing. Address offers to "A. A. B.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

GIBBONS & Co., Art Furniture and Cabinet makers.

Household and Office Furniture of every description supplied from Stock or made to order at the shortest notice. All work under the immediate supervision of European Artists. Houses and Offices completely and satisfactorily furnished.

GIBBONS & CO.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams, "Gibmart Bombay."
Telephone No. 411 and 412.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

Clean White Teeth
mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of

Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder

It is made for cleaning the teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly, pleasantly and gently. That is why it has such a large sale all over the world.

Sold by all local Chemists and Storekeepers.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of first quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those inquiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse."
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED.
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

O'Brien's British Bicycles

are the best that money can buy—Rovers, Triumphs, Coventry Challenge, Humbers, Progress, Premiers, Centaurs, Swifts and Singers, and these I supply at rounds below Makers' prices. A High Grade Coventry-made Cycle for £4 10s. for 60 Rs.), payable half down with order, balance on delivery at your nearest port. Machines sent on approval. Write for free Illustrated Catalogues.

ED. O'BRIEN, Ltd.,
The World's Largest Cycle Dealer, (Dept. 12.)
Coventry, England.

10 YEARS GUARANTEE GIVEN

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 7
Monthly	„ 2	„ 3

MORNING AND VENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	„ 4

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage

Cash.		Credit	
Yearly	Rs. 20	Yearly	Rs. 28
Half-yearly	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	Quarterly	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	Monthly	„ 4

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion ..... each 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at „ Re. 1-4
No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence ; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line. 0-4
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion ..... Per line As. 8
Second do. ..... „ 4½
Third do. ..... „ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inser

TREZO REMEDY CO., LONDON.

"TREZO TABLETS."

The Absolutely Safe and Certain cure for

Headache, Hemicrania (Half Headache,) Neuralgia and all NERVE PAINS,

CURES IN TEN MINUTES.

Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 83, MARKET, BOMBAY.

LOCAL AGENTS: TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain C H Sharp, will sail to-day for Colombo and Galle, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bema, 1,929 tons, Captain T Tayler, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The steamer Ben Vrackie, 2,605 tons, Captain R Findlay arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Hickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Castello, 2,339 tons, Captain T Weigston arrived harbour yesterday from Hull and Middlesboro, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Rahmani, 1872 tons, Captain A D Storey, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with 809 pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2,124 tons, Captain C Seddon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and Rev Cole, Capt Bell, Mrs. Liper, and Miss Marchap as passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

Plassy .....Capt Summers .....Transport

FOREIGN NAVY.

West Virginia	Capt C H Arnold	U S Navy
Colorado	Capt S A Staunton	U S Navy
Maryland	Capt R R Ingersoll	U S Navy
Pennsylvania	Capt T C McLean	U S Navy
Cabadria Cruiser	Enrico	Italian Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Forse Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 29.

Ascot	3785	Booth	E Latham & Co
Afghan	1349	Lloyd	H C Joomb
Bema	1929	Taylor	Wallace & Co
Ben Urakie	2605	Findlay	Graham & Co
Castello	2339	Weighton	P M & Co
Dwarka	780	Manley K'teli	28-10M M & Co
Dulwich	2115	Dudley	W J N Aldershaw
Glenelg	2662	Hart	W & A G & Co
Gord	781	Andricsen	F Campbell & Co
Hesnada	1340	Logan	M M & Co
Mosinee	993	Barron	B & P S N Co
Inverness	2401	Clarkson	Cary Bros & Co
Linda	2207	Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Kasar s	501	Sewell	M M & Co
Lama	940	Cuthbah	M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Sharp	M M & Co
Loodiana	2124	Seddon	M & Co
Madura	1273	Sewell	M M & Co
Mottlake	1737	Hutten	T M & Co
Nawab	1041	Tomo	T M & Co
Sarder Rendin	1329	Carter	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Allum	1916	Revill	Shah S N Co
Sanctoria	3277	Ward	Bombay Co
Terrier	1098	Nelson	F F Campbell & Co
Ua	2126	Boon	M M & Co
Valdiria	3193	Reid	W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen F F Campbell and Co.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat. Agents.
A Kalee		1713	Holdt	Durban	2-11 A Strandgs
C&R	Crosby Hall	1,604	Leary	N Y	10-11 C R & Co
D&S	Zaida	2205	Ralt	Jeddah	N P M & Co
F	Putiala	429	MacLean	Zbar	2-10 M M & Co
K	D'Ibbetti	3726	Bourgeois	Havre	3-11 K N & Co
N	Caspian	2617	Young	Middlesbrough	31-10 R A Willis
O	Strathseveli	2408	Buchanan	Philadelphia	1-11 R A Willis
P	Shah Ameer	1372	Grant	Jeddah	31-10 Shah S N Co

H W P D

Babadurf	823	Mlot Kvbi		30-10	B S N Co
Puri	643	Yakovra	C Mandvi	31-10	B S N Co
Ponnani	552	Ismail	Bnegar	30-10	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

7	Liberia	2386	Kier	Hamburg 3-11 Volkart Bros
7	Bombay Mariu	3338	Ishikawa	Kobe 10-11 N Y Kaisha
8	Imperatrix	2313	Gheno	Trieste 1-11 A L S S Co
10&11	Marmora	3009	Langhorne	London 10-11 P & O Co
12	Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai 31-10 P & O Co
13	Colombo Maru	2920	Hagas	Kobe 31-10 N Y Kaisha

M D D

Shah Noor	2783	Pilling	N F	Shah S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	Ben Vrackie s	Findlay	Calcutta, Oct 17
	Loodiana s	Seddon	Calcutta, Oct 13
	Castello s	Weighton	Hull, Sept 18

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Pathala s	Maclean	Zanzibar, &c
	Chupra s	England	Antwerp
	R I M S Lawrence s	Bowden	Rushire
	Rahmani s	Storey	Jeddah
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Lama, Sharp, for Galle, &c.
" Bema, Taylor, for Rangoon.

The steamer Gord, entered for loading yesterday for Bangkok, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 26th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

The B I S S Co's steamer Matiana left London on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 27th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, arrived at London on the evening of the 26th instant.

The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore on 29th instant.

The same Co's steamer Riogin Maru, sailed from Moji for Shanghai on 29th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 98.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—2000 cwts mussoor, and 7,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4352 cwts cottonseed, Wagjee Bocher; 1,792 cwts cottonseed, Goculdas Madhawjee and Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Crosby Hall s—30 bales wool, Hirji Mitha and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Crosby Hall s—521 cwts wheat, bran, Killick Nixon and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Libetiss—386 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 610 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Djibonti s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Djibouti s—3,536 cwts linseed, 1,620 cwts mowraseed, 700 cwts cumminseed, Nusserwanjee Bros and Co; 11,92 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Liberia s—55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 110 bales cotton, the Bombay Co

Imperatrix s—303 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros

FOR VENICE.

Liberia s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—690 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,600 lbs. Indian Butler, the National Dairy and Co; 100 bales twist the Mits in Bussan Kaisha; 20 chests opium Samoon J David and Co; 10 chests opium Tata and Co; 26 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 26 chests Opium N Phirox; 25 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 1500 cwts onion S Ramjee and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co Devahas—100 bales twist A J Abraham; 15 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Colombo Maru s—30 chests opium the Mutsin B Kaisha

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, October 30.

1 There will be a Parade for all members on the Church Gate Roads, to-morrow Wednesday, the 31st instant at 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, sword and Carbine.

2 The Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 3rd proximo from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA OCTOBER 29.

The depression in the Bay is moving in a northerly direction and is now close to Waltair and the pressure at the centre is about two-fifth's inch in defect; the rainfall due to it has been heavy in Orissa and light in the Circars' coast.

In Burma, Rangoon and Bassein each had 1 inch of rain. The skies are moderately clouded and the temperature does not differ by more than three degrees from normal anywhere,

In Bengal, on the Orissa coast nearly general rain has fallen which has been light in the former area but varied from light to heavy in the latter. In the remainder of the northeast of India a few lig ht falls have occurred. Burdwan, Saugor Island and Balasore report 1 inch; False Point 4 inches. The skies are now moderately to heavily overcast inthe whole of the northeast of India and in Orissa; the air has become damper except in Bihar and Orissa and the temperature has fallen in the greater part of the area and is normal or in defect.

In the southeast of the United Provinces the skies are again cleared, but in Central India and the Central Provinces they are still moderately overcast and in the latter area the air has become considerably damper and the temperature has risen in the United Provinces but remains normal or in defect in the other two areas.

In Rajputana and Gujarat cloud has decreased and the skies are now lightly overcast, but in the rest of the northwest of India they are clear and the air has become damper throughout the while area and the temperature remains normal or in excess.

Light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen in the Circars and light local rain in Malabar, the largest amount being 1¼ inches in Gopalpur. Cloud has decreased considerably to the south of India and the skies are only lightly to moderately overcast there and in the Konkan, Bombay, and the Deccan. They are, however, thickly clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and the temperature has not changed appreciably and is normal or in defect.

Nearly general rain is probable in Deltaic Bengal, Orissa and the Circars and local rain in Chota Nagpur and some rain in the Burma Coast, the remainder of the northeast of India and in the south of India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29TH OCTOBER 1906.

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Khadf harvest in progress.

Bhatinda—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rapeseed doing well.

Mooltan—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Wheat and rapeseed being sown. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore—Bright no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Benawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced.

Amraoti—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Jelgaon—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities. Food grains doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Broach—Bright, fair. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgan—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon—Dewfall insufficient, Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities, Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Dholera—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and picking general.

Barsi—Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli—Looks like clearing up. Mornings cold and dewy. Wheat being sown. All crops doing well.

Bellary—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A.M. ON SATURDAY 27TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over a large area the rise having been brisk at Madras, Masulipatam, Ahmednagar, Khandwa and Karachi.

Winds are cyclonic at Raipur, Masulipatam and Madras, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Masulipatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations show a defect of 5° to 10° at Coimbatore, Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam, Bangalore and Saugor, and a minimum defect of 5° to 6° at Poona, Malegoan, Akola and Hoshangabad, and an excess of 14° at Ajmer. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Deesa and Bhuj and the lowest 55° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Only five stations report rain.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report remains nearly stationary and appears to have diminished slightly in intensity. Weather is yet in an unsettled condition to the south of latitude 24°.

N. LESLE
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES

COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 30.

60 DRILLS.

No 1 Co—To-day Tuesday the 30th instant.
Class of Instruction for Non-Commissioned Officers and men at the B V A Club at 9 p.m.
Thursday the 1st proximo.
Company Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 3rd proximo.
Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Gun at Middle Ground Fort.
Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m. Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder sharp at 4-45 p.m.
Dress—Khaki Uniform and Helmets.
No 2 Co—Thursday the 1st proximo.
10" R M L Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Battery.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 3rd proximo.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki with Helmets.
E E Co—Wednesday the 31st instant.
Parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for mauing Defence Lights.

61 MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the B V A Rifle Association at the B V A Club on Tuesday the 1st proximo at 6-45 p.m.
Business—To draw up programme and amend rules.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following programme ending Saturday 3rd November 1906 is published for information :—

Days.	Time.	Company.	Proposed work.	Rem'ks
Mon 29th	2nd train	A & C Co	Practice Nov Match	
Tues 30th	do	do	do	
Wednes 31st	do	do	Competition.	
Thurs 1st pro	do	D & H Co	Practice Nov Match.	
Fri 2nd	do	do	do	
Satur 3rd	do	do	Competition.	

NOTE.—Members of A and C Coy who owing to pressure of work are unable to be present on Wednesday 31st instant may practice and complete with those of D and H Companies.

Captain B F E L Forrest reported his arrival on 19th October 1906 from the furlough granted him in R O No 320 of 1905.

Hony-Major A Rowland reported his arrival from leave granted him in B O No 435 of 31st october 1905.

H E the Viceroy is pleased to present the following musketry prizes to be completed for by the Volunteer Corps before 20th March 1907:—

To be shot for by all Vol Corps in India:—

PRIZES.

I A silver cup
II Bronze Medals } To the winning team.
III A minature cup to the individual making the best aggregate score in conditions (b) and (c) of para 3 of the competition.—One team only from each company each team to consist of ten men and must have served a full year in the Company.

Rifles as issued by Government are only to be used.

Conditions of the match can be seen in the Adjutants office.

H. E. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjutant B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 8th September, amounted to Rs. 3,062, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 837. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 8th of September, were Rs. 32,679, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,794.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India Workshops.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HOGGAN—MOORE—October 18, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. Arthur A. Sharp, William Macgregor, youngest son of the late Major-General J. W. Hoggan, C. B. to Caroline Victoria, daughter of the late George Bartley Moore, R. N. County Down, Ireland.

HASLETT—REHILL—October 25, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Leonard Klugh, Chaplain, John Percy Haslett, Bengal Forest Service, youngest son of the late W. Haslett, Punjab Police, to Amy Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Dr. J. Rehill, Civil Surgeon, Montgomery, Punjab.

MARSHALL-PURVES—O'GRADY—October 24, at St. Thomas', Saharanpur, by the Rev. R. Westerhout, Frederick Marshall-Purves, to Violet Aubrey, eldest daughter of J. O'Grady, Esq., N.-W. Railway.

BLADEN—BAINBRIDGE—At Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. E. J. Warlow, Chaplain of Simla, Francis Farquhar Bladen I. C. S. (United Provinces), youngest son of the late Joseph Bladen, R. C. S., and Mrs. Bladen of Wellbank Sandback, Cheshire, to Mary, elder daughter of Major-General Bainbridge B. S. C. (retired), Santa Cruz Cheltenham.

DEATH.

RIEDY—October 20, at Quetta, Harriet Helen Riely, wife of G H. J. Riedy, Permanent Way Inspector, N.-W. Railway, Mach.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m.; Sun sets, 5h. 29m.; High water, 10-17m., 10-50a.; Low water, 3-53m., 4-16a.
Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLICE NOTICE.—The Police have possession of some umbrellas, a handle of motor-car, a parasol, a watch-charm, a camera slide, a gold scarf-pin, a diary, a toe-ring, a bitch, which are now lying at the Head Police Office, awaiting claimants.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s.s. "Colombo Moon" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p. m., on the 31st October 1906, instead of at 7-30 a. m. on 30th October 1906. Parcel mail for Japan close at 3-30 p.m. on 31st October 1906.

MUNSHI DRAWS A CHEQUE.—Fereduddin Nuruddin, a Mahomedan Munshi, residing at Lower Colobs, gave a cheque for Rs. 500 to his mistry, Shewram Luxman, to cash it in the Bank of Bombay. The mistry left with the cheque which was payable to self or bearer and has not yet returned. The police are on the look out for him.

SON ROBS HIS MOTHER.—Luximibai, a Hindu woman, while going to the doctor on Saturday, left her room at Holi Chukla, in charge of her son, Lalji Luxmidas, a lad of sixteen. She returned in about quarter of an hour, and finding the door of the room locked inquired of her neighbours. She was told that after she left her son went out locking the door behind him, leaving the key with a neighbour. She opened the room and searching her cupboard missed ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 6,000. The police are informed and telegrams have been despatched to Ahmedabad, Poona and Bhusawal, for the arrest of the boy.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY ROYAL YACHT CLUB:—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and the officers of 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry., the Vol. Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Warren Point ..... Collins
Overture	Fra Deavolo ..... Auber
Serenade	La Valesa ..... Hartman
Selection	The Belle of New York ..... G Kerker
Polka	The Friendly Rivals ..... Godfrey
Reminiscences of all Nations	..... Godfrey
Valse	Amitie ..... Waldteufel

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of September last 3 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 10 horses and 14 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 422 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 12 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 21 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

FIRE IN A HUT.—A fire broke out about midnight on Sunday in a jowli hut, situated in the compound of the Aspandiar Kaikhosro Irani Pottery Works, near De Lisle Road. The fire extended to an adjacent shed where a quantity of pottery was stored. The Chinchpoogly steamer and the De Lisle Road and manual fire pump repaired to the scene and soon controlled the fire. The hut and the shed were both destroyed and some timber lying in the vicinity was also completely burnt. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 13,000. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained as none lived in the hut and the Pottery Works were closed in the evening.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION IN BANDRA.—The prize-distribution in connection with the varibus Municipal Schools took place on Sunday afternoon in the Hall of the N. M. Petit School, Bandra, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding. Mr. N. G. Powar, Chairman, Bandra School Board, remarked that the number of children attending the school showed an increase in the last year; the number (339) was by no means a large one. This he attributed to the poverty of the people of Bandra, who could not afford to pay even three annas a head per month for the education of their children. The Chairman in the course of his address congratulated the Municipality on having secured the fine building as the one in which they had met that evening. The prizes, which consisted of books, caps and "khans," having been distributed, the proceedings terminated.

FIRE AT MULJI JETHA MARKET.—About a quarter past ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in the shop of Trimbackdas Govindji Rauji, a Woollenshawl merchant, situated in the New Gully of the Mulji Jetha Piece Goods Market. On the alarm being given the fire engines from the various stations repaired to the scene and the Fire-brigade worked so well that the confusion and fears caused by the fire in this the busiest and most congested part of the town among hundreds of merchants, were soon allayed. Smoke was seen suddenly issuing from a corner of the shop near the door way and the whole of the [contents therein were destroyed by fire or otherwise damaged by water. The police officers were present at the Kapad Bazaar and an excellent order was preserved. The owner of the shop in which the fire originated has suffered to the extent of Rs. 25,000 and his neighbours also have suffered more-less damage by the water from the Firebrigade hose. Some of the shops in very close proximity of the fire were emptied and the goods removed into the street. The origin of the fire is not known. The sufferers have insured their property.

PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY.

THE twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the Company's registered office in Marine Street, Fort, when the following report of the directors, was submitted:

It will be seen from the audited balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss account that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 2,69,679-15-2, including the balance of Rs. 2,18,15-0, brought forward from last year's account, out of which your directors have paid an ad-interim dividend for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, absorbing Rs. 50,940, and thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2,18,739-15-2 to be dealt with, which the directors recommend should be disposed of as under:—To the credit of depreciation account for machinery Rs. 1,00,000; to the credit of depreciation account for buildings Rs. 10,000; to the credit of reserve fund account Rs. 30,000; to the credit of renewal of machinery account Rs. 5,000; to the credit of sprinklers account Rs. 5,000, for the payment of a dividend at Rs. 60 per share for the half year ended 30th June 1906, total Rs. 50,940; for the payment of bonus to Company's employees Rs. 3,000; the balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 14,799; total Rs. 2,18,739. During the year under report the directors have ordered out two new boilers and 22 new looms from England. The property consisting of buildings, machinery stock and stock in process is insured for Rs. 25,31,500 against risk of fire.

Resolutions in termsof the above report were carried.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 10th September 1906.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7	£17,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 8th September 1906 By Council Bills	£ 9,230,376
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 9th September 1906 to 31st March 1907	£ 8,569,624

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

THE DEATH OF AKBAR.

An Enquiry into its Cause.

No. IV.

Mr. Karkaria blows hot and cold logic in the same breath. He declares Akbar, in his declining years, to be an unconstitutional autocrat, which means that Akbar had unlimited power to do anything he pleased. But at the same time he imputes to Akbar a course of conduct which at once puts a limit upon that monarch's capacity to carry out his will. Only two motives could have induced Akbar to have recourse to poison with the object of secretly removing persons who stood in his way—fear of retaliation on the part of the person removed or fear of odium. But he could not have feared retaliation, as his power was absolute; and he could not have feared odium, because, as already pointed out, the penal ethics of those days were of a more lax character than at the present day. When the order sentencing a man to be trampled under an elephant's feet or flayed alive or mutilated or immured in a donkey's hide was regarded as a matter of course, death by poison could not surely have been more repellant to the public sentiment. There was, therfore, no occasion on the part of Akbar for secretly removing persons by poisonous pills and even going to the length of disarming their suspicion by taking innocuous pills himself: he could have ordered them to be flung from the battlements of his fort with impunity, or, like Socrates, to have made them take poison as such. There is yet another consideration which cannot be reconciled with the poison theory: as already pointed out so many times, a great shadow hung over Akbar during his last days; family misfortunes crowded upon him; he had to mourn the death of his dear friends and beloved sons. Only a perverted mind can conceive that with so many sorrows and afflictions to occupy his mind, Akbar could yet have the felonious hardihood to adopt a systematic course of removing obnoxious nobles of his court by poison, which was the last infirmity to which his noble nature could stoop.

The fact that the physician Ali did not give any medicine to the suffering Akbar for the first eight days leads to another inference, which gives the *coup-de grace* to the poison theory. Had Akbar really poisoned himself, he must have insisted upon the physician to at once administer to him an antidote. The idea of his having allowed Ali to sit idle by his beside and calmly await the result of the struggle between the system and the malady, when all the time he knew that a deadly poison was eating away his vitals, is simply preposterous.

Against all the strong and incontrovertible mass of evidence which I have been discussing and which he could have collected with one-tenth of the ability and patience which he has devoted to his attempts at proving the poison theory, Mr. Karkaria places before us the testimony of Johannes de Laet and Manucci. These two worthies belong to the race of those European adventurers of early times who, like Mandeville, seem to have looked upon the history of the East as synchronous with mythology. They are notorious for their utter disregard of all laws of true inference. In misrepresenting and distorting facts and drawing wrong conclusions, they have never been surpassed. Their unblushing effrontery reminds one of the bragging pilgrim in the Bible, who, being asked by one of his audience, as from he was regaling with his strange Arabian adventures, whether he had seen the Zamzam, replied in the affirmative and added that Zamzam was a very nice fellow with whom he had been on terms of the closest intimacy; and his being reminded by his interlocutor that the Zamzam was only a well, he cooly turned about and declared that at the time he saw him Zamzam was a man, who may have been transformed into a well afterwards. Bernier, the French physician at the Court of Shahjehan, is regarded as a trustworthy historical authority, but even he has fallen into impudent and preposterous falsehood that the Emperor Shahjehan was his own daughter's paramour. The antecedent of the pronoun "his" in this sentence is not Bernier, but Shahjahan. It is a matter for some consolation, however, that the gay and impressionable Frenchman has not added to the list of his journalistic iniquities by calumniating the memory of Akbar in the manner of Broeke. Bernier, who, with unblushing effrontery, can impute to the virtuous Shahjehan one of the most heinous infractions of the code of morality and who was capable of accusing Shahjehan of complicity in the death of his grandfather, considering that Shahjahan (then Prince Khurram) attended Akbar throughout his last malady, does not say anything about Akbar poisoning himself. This in itself is another strong piece of indirect evidence which subverts the poison theory.

I will dismiss de Laet and Manucci in two words: They are not original authorities. Both of them derive their information from Peter Venden Broecke, who was a Director of the Dutch East India Company at Surat in the year 1620 A. D., *i.e.*, fifteen years after Akbar's death.

Broecke's information again is a second hand one. Mr. Karkaria informs us that "Broecke had access to what he calls the genuine chronicles of the Mughals from which he took his facts;" and it is on the basis of Broecke's account that Mr. Karkaria has built up his poison theory. These so-called "genuine chronicles," however, remind us of those abstract entities, the ideas, of Plato, which dwell only in a transcendental world not to be met with in this sub-lunar planet. The genuineness of these ideal entities, for we cannot trace them in any of the historical works from which we have abundantly drawn our quotations, requires a more convincing proof than the mere assertion of Broecke, and until a proof, in the first place, as to the existence of such chronicles and, in the second, as to their trustworthiness, is forthcoming, we are not bound to give credence to the Broecke-Karkaria theory in the face of the overwhelming evidence we have to the contrary.

It has not, perhaps, occurred to Mr. Karkaria that, after his sweeping denunciation of Persian historians, whom he has branded as liars and flatterers who are not to be depended upon, he only stultifies his theory when he ultimately bases its credibility upon what he calls the "genuine Mughal Chronicles." If these chronicles emanate from men of lesser note than Jehangir, Farishta, and Khafi Khan, they have a lesser claim upon our credence, and should therefore be dismissed as untrustworthy and spurious. But if, by any process of ultra-mental reasoning, it can be proved that the Mughal Emperors had two sets of chroniclers to record their doings—one who covered their misdeeds by fulsome flattery and false statements and another who kept their sovereigns' conscience, as it were, by faithfully writing down everything that those monarchs did, no matter however bad and criminal—we shall be forced to believe Mr. Karkaria. But even that gentleman will want the good sense to admit that chroniclers of the latter description are not found among the human species.

Broecke says that Akbar wanted to kill Ghazi Khan, Governor of Thatta, in Sind, by poison; but as far as I know, no such person ever held the Governorship of Thatta. Of the noblemen of Akbar, there was one Ghazi Khan Badakhshi, but he was never Governor of Thatta. Perhaps Broecke refers to Mirza Ghazi, who held the principality of Thatta as a freehold grant from the Mughal court. But nothing in the historical works pertaining to the age shows that he ever incurred Akbar's displeasure. The fact is Manucci de Laet and Broecke's brains were surcharged with stories of poisoning, which was universally practised in Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They must have remembered how the infallibility of the Pope Alexander Borgia had received a fatal check in the year 1503 by his swallowing that poison which was intended for another; they must have known how the intrigues of Catherine de Medici to remove Henry of Navarre by poison were providentally baffled by the latter changing places with her own son Charles IX; and they must have, consciously or unconsciously, tinged the first strange gossip they heard about the manner of Akbar's death with the colour of the ideas with which they were only too familiar.

Mr. Karkaria observes that the poison theory is confirmed in an independent way by the Rajput Chronicles of the Bundi State as given by Tod in his *Rajasthan*. Tod, on the basis of these Chronicles, says that Akbar wanted to poison his brother-in-law Raja Man Singh, but by mistake poisoned himself and thus died ingloriously. Apart from the consideration that the chain of testimony in the case of the Bundi Chronicles cannot be traced to a trustworthy source, the veracity of the testimony is impugned by the overwhelming mass of historical evidence against it, which shows that the only occasion when Akbar was displeased with Man Singh was long before Akbar's death, when, contrary to his wishes, Man Singh accompanied his son to Bengal. The rupture was, however, soon made up. Moreover, it is a patent fact that Man Singh, in espousing the cause of Prince Khusro, the rebellious son of Jehangir, had incurred that monarch's displeasure, and Jehangir tolerated him for the filial consideration that the Raja had been his father's devoted follower and righthand man. He gives expression to this sentiment in the Tuzak:—"On the 21st, Raja Man Singh arrived from Ruhtas, after he had been commanded seven times to report himself. Like Khan-i-Azam, he is one of the old canting hypocrites of my Empire. God best knows how he behaved towards me and what I did for him. No one in my position could have treated him, in the manner I have treated him. As he was one of my father's proteges, I did not speak of his misdeeds to his face. On the other hand, I bestowed royal favours upon him." If Akbar had died in the attempt of doing away with Man Singh, Jehangir would have been the first person to wreak that vengeance upon the Raja, the desire for which must have been intensified by personal grievances.

The poison theory as propounded by Mr. Karkaria involves a glaring self-contradiction. One of his authorities states that Akbar wanted to poison Ghazi Khan whereas another authority substitutes the name of Man Singh for Ghazi Khan. No judicial tribunal could uphold Mr. Karkaria's indictment.

It may be a great piece of audacity on my part to say anything condemnatory of James Todd and his work, but I think many passages in his work would have rather graced a fairy tale than an authentic historical work. Todd makes Walid bin Abdul Malik invade Rajputana; ascribes fear to the valorous Akbar in his conciliatory attitude towards a petty Rajput Chiefdain Rao Bhoj; attributes to Jehangir indulgence in the worship of Kanhayya; and to Shahjehan, with all that monarch's orthodox tendencies as a strict Musalman, an inclination to the doctrines of Shiv. To use the words of Mr. Karkaria, the statements of such a person "ought not to be accepted implicitly."

In concluding this somewhat prolix dissertation, I can not do better than reproduce in English the last words of Mr. Mahammad Aziz Mirza's article, to which the place of honour has been given in the Akbar number of "Zamana:—

"Although Akbar was gifted with the valour and high purpose of Chandragupta, the gentle nature and organising spirit of Ashok, and the magnificence and splendour of Vikramajit, whom he also resembled in his patronage of the arts and sciences, yet the task undertaken by him was too gigantic to have been accomplished by the unaided exertions of a single individual; and as none of his successors appreciated the movement which he had set on foot, Akbar's ambition could not be fully realised. His sincere and disinterested efforts, however, did not prove wholly futile, and the unity and good fellowship which marked the relation of Hindus and Musalmans for many a century afterwards in spite of the attitude of studied indifference taken up by the ruling power for the time being, may be chiefly ascribed to those efforts. Even at the present day, when the sea of discord is running high and the barque of national unity is in danger of being split on the rock of conflicting interests, the only haven of hope in sight of the frail vessel is the blessed name of Akbar, which will serve as a charm in rescuing it from the danger ahead. Wake-up therefore ye Hindus and Musalmans from your slumbers of apathy and hasten in the direction of Sikandara, where lie the perishable remains of your would-be saviour, whose memory is imperishable. And there, when both of you stand in front of Akbar's monument, let the Musalmans place a wreath of flowers and the Hindus sprinkle a few drops of water upon that hallowed grave as a common tribute to the master-soul which claims homage from both of you. Perchance, the act may please him, and as a reward your foolish differences may be transformed into the closest union. It is a pity, and we ought to be ashamed of ourselves on thinking of it, that the British Government, in spite of being an alien, glories in Akbar's succession and feels proud of pursuing his policy; while we, the sons of the soil, are indifferent to the priceless legacy of our national hero, who was patriotism personified."

PRESBYTERIANISM IN SCOTLAND.

COMMENTING on the resignation of the Rev. Hugh Black at Edinburgh and his appointment at New York to the chair of Practical Theology in the Union Theological Seminary. A correspondent writes:—

"A man may well be excused for desiring to seek a more serene theological atmosphere than that which prevails at the present time in Scotland. Mr. Black's former col

SMARTNESS AND DESPATCH

WE EXPECT FROM OUR SERVANTS.

We can smarten them up with suitable materials for their clothing which will make them comfortable and a credit to their Employers.

We manufacture the following for the purpose :—

BROAD CLOTHS.

Thick, warm, hard wearing materials. Usually stocked in the following colors :—Blue, Black, Green, Khaki, Chocolate, Maroon, Scarlet, Yellow, Old Gold, etc : at prices ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard 54 inches wide.

SERGES.

A rather lighter material than Broadcloth, but just as durable. Usually stocked in Green, Black, Blue, Brown, Khaki, Scarlet. etc. at prices ranging from Rs 2-4 to Rs 3 per yard 54 inches wide

DHARIWAL PURE WOOL MATERIALS

will be found equal to any and to wear longer than most without getting threadbare.

Samples sent on application to

THE MANAGER, DEPT : 4.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

DO YOU ADMIRE PICTURES ?

You can't help it if you see the Display in our Store. Pictures in Frames, or without, as you prefer.

WE MAKE A SPECIALITY

of Framing Pictures to order, and can serve you to your entire satisfaction. We invite you to call at

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU BEEN CORRECT IN THE CHOICE OF YOUR PIANO ?

If not you are one of the unfortunate many who have discovered after the Instrument has been in use for some time, that the piano does not fulfil the requirements for correct Pianoforte Playing and that there is no pleasure and assistance experienced in playing on your instrument. In the selection of a good Piano, even good judges are liable to be deceived, but there is

A REMEDY.

Write for a copy of our "ALBUM OF THE GREAT MASTERS OF MUSIC" and Catalogue of Pianos &c. This volume will explain to you the construction of Pianos by the most eminent manufacturers who have obtained the World's highest honours by dint of progressive energy and determination to perfect their productions in accordance with the most approved modern standards worthy of the name of pianofortes.

Piano playing becomes a pleasure only when the qualities of the Instrument can enthuse and rouse the pupil and musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. Our Pianos are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian Climate. JULIUS BLUTHNER and SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE—the old old favourites and the most popular Instruments in India—are names synonymous with perfection in every detail.

MARCUS & CO., LTD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PETROL.

SHELL BRAND

IMPORTED BY THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,

AGENTS :

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,

At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS',

SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,

DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65. Cornhill, London.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & CO.

ERARD PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

KNAKE PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

STEINWAY PIANOS

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

BROADWOOD PIANOS

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

COLLARD PIANOS.

Special Terms for Cash or Monthly Payments, also for Hire.

S. ROSE & CO.

F. & C. OSLER,

LIMITED.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

BOMBAY,

AND AT

CALCUTTA, LONDON, BIRMINGHAM,

UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

ESTIMATES FREE.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

OF

WATERS

for Domestic or Industrial uses, undertaken by Prof. GAJJAR'S

T. C. LABORATORY,

GIRGAON, BOMBAY,

for Rates &c, Address the SUPERINTENDENT

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY

EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 1 : Half-yearly Rs. 8 ; Quarterly Rs. 4, to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

LAST DAYS OF

SALE.

BUSINESS CLOSES 31ST OCTOBER,

SPECIAL BARGAINS !

DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE !!

THE AUSTRALIAN STORES,

THOMPSON THOMAS & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKY

Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1906.

RAILWAY GAUGES IN INDIA.

THE desirability of adopting uniformity of gauge on all Indian Railways was fully discussed by the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers some time ago, but very little that was said on either side found its way into the newspapers. It was not a subject which interested any considerable percentage of the people in England, though the investors in the Indian Railway projects there are not few. The discussion was based on a paper read by Sir Frederick Robert Upcott, Chairman of the Indian Railway Board, the text of which, together was a comprehensive account of the debate, now reaches us in pamphlet form. The subject of Railway gauges in India has been three times discussed at the Institution—in 1873, 1889and, for the third time, after another interval of sixteen years. Sir Frederick Upcott submitted to his engineering friends the questions : whether the cost and confusion which will necessarily accompany gradual conversion outweigh the advantages of uniformity and whether the growing needs of traffic may not be met by continuation and extension of different gauges, treating each case on its merits, without attempting to establish any definite scheme. No one thinks it necessary to adopt a gauge differing from those now in existence in order to facilitate linking up with transfrontier countries, so that no conversion of the whole of the Railway system ever need be feared, for internal traffic must always remain greater than that with foreign countries. But judging from the remarks of the Chairman of the Railway Board and the distinguished engineers who discussed the subject with him, the policy which was formulated in the early seventies, and reiterated at the close of 1888, of adopting two gauges and restricting them to certain defined areas, all things considered, must last. But that policy has not always been rigidly adhered to, the pressure of trade requirements and of rival interests having resulted in encroachments on each other's territory, induced by the necessity of linking up groups of railways of similar gauge. Strategic considerations would have insisted on all the lines being of one gauge. In some districts they have led to a more expensive line being laid down than the commercial importance of the country traverses. But that anomaly is unavoidable in India.

There are districts where none but light lines can ever be commercially successful, and it is satisfactory to find the Chairman of the Railway Board so ably defending the present policy, which Railway Engineers generally would condemn, not knowing the country and its peculiarities, and therefore finding it difficult to see why it is desirable to have several gauges. Uniformity of gauge has many advantages. It would eliminate the trouble and expense of shipment and the maintenance of the intricate lot of tracks that are unavoidable when the two systems converge at the great centres of trade, the seaports and the coalfields. In the words of Sir Frederick Upcott, uniformity of gauge "would afford India a much wider field to draw upon for rolling-stock when, as often happens, there is a glut of traffic in one particular area, such as may be occasioned by the natural effects of a normal rainfall producing heavy crops, or by a deficiency in the rainfall causing a famine ; either of these causes resulting in abnormal movements of grain-foods." Military concentration of troops, material, and supplies have a similar effect. Again, as is shown, in India the periods of trade and the movements to and from the sea-board are irregular and the set of traffic frequently changes. Therefore it is absolutely necessary to provide a full equipment of rolling-stock to meet a maximum traffic for a short period although the stock may not be fully employed throughout the year. It is evident that the distribution of rolling-stock would be immensely facilitated and the equipment more effectively and economically utilised, if the whole country were served by one gauge. Where lines of similar gauge communicate there is much mutual borrowing. Under the varying conditions of trade, the greater will be the possibility of mutual accommodation in an area served by one gauge. By the break of gauge, even apart from the cost of transhipment, the expense of working is heavily increased and there are many other arguments to be brought forward in support of uniformity.

But the Railway Board came into being long after Government had permitted a variety of gauges and many thousands of miles had been constructed. So far, India has not been much hampered by the existence of different gauges, but in inviting the opinions of other Railway Engineers Sir Frederick Upcott had an eye to the future. Mr. Waring advocated a policy of doubling up and converting lines, for he considered our necessities urgent. Mr. G. O. Burge regarded the question to be : how to remedy what was originally a mistake and he asked why had no serious attempt been made to lay down an inexpensive standard gauge line throughout the country with suitable light rails, rolling-stock and station accommodation ? Sir George Bruce advised Sir Frederick that the right thing to do was as quickly, quietly and modestly as possible to make a change, Sir Guildford Molesworth, repudiating the claim to be considered the father of the break of gauge in India,—for, as he said, when he was appointed Consulting Engineer to the Indian State Railways, he was forbidden by Lord Mayo to re-open the question of gauge—to some extent supported Mr. Burge. He despaired of any uniformity of gauge in this country, therefore he was inclined to minimise the evil as far as possible. Two courses, he suggested—first, instead of doubling the metre gauge, to put down a second track, as a standard track, between Ahmedabad and Agra and Delhi leaving the metre gauge to be widened at leisure, and secondly, to give the metre-gauge system north of the Ganges access to Calcutta by bridging the Ganges and constructing a metre-gauge double line from the Ganges to Calcutta. Many other Engineers gave advice and it appears that the Institution of Civil Engineers, as a body, acquiesce in the view that a compromise rather than any drastic remedy is the preferable course. We make take it therefore that Sir Frederick Upcott and his colleagues will advise the Government of India to proceed on the lines which the Institution recommends. Of one thing we may be sure, however, much as we should prefer uniformity of gauge, whether for convenience or cost of haulage, that the present policy of Government will be further pursued and that not within the present generation, at all events, will any attempt at uniformity be made and not until commercial or military necessities force the matter upon them will they make any change. Certainly they will never entertain the idea of converting the whole of the system to the English Standard which has nothing in the world to recommend it as superior to the Indian Standard notwithstanding all that has hitherto been urged in favour of it. Mistakes have been made, but it is now too late and too costly an undertaking to endeavour to set them right and we shall have to make the best of our system as it is.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CARCASES. MR. MOLL of the firm of Moll, Schutte and Co., has submitted to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay papers relating to a process, which his firm has been working for some time with success in Calcutta for disposing of and utilising in a scientific and cleanly manner the carcases of dead animals, which at present are dealt with in a very primitive manner. Mr. Moll, in his letter to the Municipal Commissioner, describes the system at present in vogue and says that after being skinned at Chambar Creek near Kurla carcases which are not too far decomposed are opened, "the fatty parts taken out and removed to a shed where the fat is extracted in open pans by means of heat. The remainder of the carcases together with those in which decomposition has too far advanced are left to the vultures and other carnivorous birds. The destruction of the decomposing animal matter in this way is not radical. As evidently there is a superabundance of food the birds only devour the entrails and the softer parts of the meat, leaving quantities of flesh and sinews on the skeletons. These are stacked in piles in order to allow the remaining flesh and sinews to rot on them. It takes a very long time till all the animal matter is decomposed and that the bones of carcases sent out at the present time will not be clean enough for removal to the bone-mill till after the next monsoon, thus forming a hotbed of disease in the immediate vicinity of Kurla and close to the main road to Bombay, by which great numbers of cattle pass daily." This may be the case, and perhaps the Municipal Commissioner may have something to say in defence of it. What Mr. Moll proposes is to erect, at the expense of his firm and at considerable cost, an installation by which a sanitary process will be carried out, based on hygienic principles and doing away with offensive smells and the dangers of infection from the time the carcases are placed into the apparatus. The system is patented and the firm have acquired the sole right to its use in India. For it, however, several advantages are claimed. Mr. Moll says "the carcases are skinned on a cemented platform. Any liquid outflow is drained off into a masonry tank from which it is only discharged after thorough sterilisation. All parts of the carcases after skinning including bones, hoofs and horns are placed into an apparatus exposed to superheated steam for several hours. The apparatus is kept hermetically closed during the whole process. All germs of disease are killed. There are no offensive smells whatever during the steaming process and subsequent drying process, as offensive fumes and gases are drawn into a vacuum and condensed or burnt. The products of the process are tallow and fertilisers sterile and free from offensive smells. The installation would consist of two boilers, an engine, one or two airpumps, one or two condensers, and three or four complete sets of apparatus." The system seems to have much to recommend it and we doubt not the Municipal Commissioner will refer Mr. Moll's proposal to the Health Department for report.

SHIPPING REFORM. THE damage that has resulted to British trade through the laws operating on shipping in British ports is incalculable. English shipowners have long suffered under what has proved a harsh application of a very necessary law, for while they have made every effort to support that which has put an end to the age of coffin ships, foreign vessels loading at adjacent berths have been in a position to ignore all the regulations and, as a consequence, to take an excess of cargo which makes all the difference in profit and loss on any charter. The new Bill which is now before Parliament is therefore one which will justly find the unanimous support of all connected with British shipping, for it is devoutly to be hoped it will effectually secure that foreign ships loading in British ports shall come under the same regulations as British vessels. The introduction of the Bill on the part of the Liberal Government is a magnanimous act, for it is a clear step in the way of Protection. No one would do away with reasonable and healthy competition and, to a very great extent, the public is the gainer from any movement which tends to make carriage, by land or sea, less expensive: but the assistance given to foreign lines in a rate war by the absence of our stringent regulations in the matter of loading, as well as in other points, needs attention. In the future may come a much needed international conference to arrange laws for shipping in all countries, determine a satisfactory standard of net and gross tonnage and the question of the dues which should be paid in connection with the lighting of the great ocean highways. If proof were required to show the benefit of British loading regulations it is to be found in the fact that our rate of loss both in shipping and seamen is much smaller than that of other nations. That Mr. Harmood Banner has come forward to champion the cause of the Bill, a Conservative helping forward the Liberal measure and endeavouring to extend its operations, is not surprising. As a Liverpudlian he knows the difficulties of the shipping trade and he knows that these difficulties are not confined to home ports. His request to extend the provisions of the Bill to India and the Crown Colonies is natural, for only by this can full effect be gained. We fail to understand Mr. Lloyd George's idea that it would provoke a protest, and if the matter be brought before the Indian and Colonial Offices Mr. Banner should gain his point. The shipping which reaches a port is very closely commensurate with the quantity of trade and it is impossible that the trade should decline because all goods have to be shipped into the ports under British regulations. There may, of course, be clauses, modifying the general tenour of the Bill, for special circumstances, but on broad principles British ports will be impossible for overladen foreign vessels. The Bill is extremely desirable not only because it tends to rid us of a certain amount of unfair competition but because it must eventually lead to the adoption by other maritime countries of rules which are essential for safety on the seas.

THE TRADE OF ADEN. THOSE whose acquaintance with Aden is but a passing glimpse from a ship's deck could never imagine that its trade is as large as it is. The annual report for last year shows that a total value of Rs. 69,76,175 was recorded, this being an increase of 7·59 per cent. Of this Foreign trade showed the most life, increasing by Rs. 53,53,235, but the increase of Indian trade by Rs. 17,15,733 showed the largest percentage of increase. It may be hoped that this will be continued. The total value of seaborne and inland trade during the year, exclusive of Government stores and cargo shipped through the port, amounted to Rs. 2,88,02,803, a healthy increase on previous figures and one which was divided fairly between imports and exports, The tabulated figures reflect the weather conditions very clearly. In the previous year a heavy famine in the interior resulted in an abnormal demand for grain. Last year's weather produced bumper crops and a decrease of ten and a quarter lakhs in value resulted. Sugar on the contrary, partly resulting from the demand at Hodeida and D'Jibouti, was an excellent trade both in import and export, a trade in which Austria was the principal gainer. England, Austria, and France all contributed to the general increase with Hodeida heading the list and Bombay ranking close up, Germany and Spain each registered a decrease in trade. The United Kingdom finds the increase chiefly in arms, coinage, and cotton twist, but the imports of cotton piece goods have declined in value. A growing trade is done with North-East Africa and the settlement of the Abyssinian railway question should further stimulate it.

COOPER'S HILL. THE Secretary of State's letter to the President of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill marks the closing of that excellent institution. In its time it has done wonderfully good work and has sent to this country thousands of skilful engineers who have made the Public Works Department the highly efficient service it now is. The Government of India recognised the good work of Cooper's Hill and raised a protest against its abolition, but the Secretary of State in Council confirmed the report in which its doom was written. Under the direction of Sir John Ottley many important improvements were made and it was generally believed that it had entered upon a new lease of life, but the decision was arrived at by a Commission, that India could obtain a sufficient supply of capable engineers from other sources and that the college was no longer a necessity. India may be able to obtain as capable engineers from other sources, but although it has made the experiment we do not think it has been successful.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental with the outward Mails of the 19th instant left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m., on Friday next.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Lawrence, Commander A. St. V. Bowden, sailed yesterday for Bushire.

A TRAINING School for members of the Calcutta Police Force will, we are informed, be started very soon. The Dullanda Lunatic Asylum has been selected as the site for the purpose.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th October 1906, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 205,058 mds. with a decrease of Rs. 25,999 in the earnings.

YESTERDAY forenoon the Italian Consul visited the Cruiser Calabria ; on his leaving the vessel a salute of seven guns was fired in his honour. The Italian Cruiser Vesuvio is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day from Karachi.

THE approximate Traffic Return of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited for the week ended 20th October (48·00 miles open) amounted to Rs. 3,033, being an increase of Rs. 725 more than the corresponding week of last year. The total from 1st January to date was Rs. 1,46,316, showing a decrease of Rs. 42 than the corresponding period of last year.

WITH reference to a note regarding "New Banks in Bombay," we are asked to state that the People's Bank of India Ltd. (originally known as the People's Banking and Commercial Association Ltd.) was established in 1901 at Lahore. To meet the requirements of its increasing business in the Punjab and elsewhere, a Branch office was opened in Bombay in April last.

NOW that it is settled that the Amir is to travel by sea from Bombay to Karachi, observes the Lahore paper, it would be a good opportunity to arrange some sort of naval display in his honour. The East Indies Squadron cannot be regarded as a typical naval force for it only numbers two second class and two third-class cruisers, a couple of gunboats and the special service ship Sphinx. But as the Amir has never seen a warship or a torpedo in his life and nothing so big in the way of Cannon as the 6" and 4·7" guns carried by these cruisers, he would doubtless be considerably impressed. It is not likely that the whole squadron could be mustered at Karachi, but a very fair show might be made and should be made, we think, if possible.

THE Central Provinces monthly agricultural report gives the following information as to the condition of the labouring and agricultural population—condition of labourers and tenants is satisfactory. In Balaghat the farming classes are delighted with the prospects of harvest. The demand for labourers exceeds the supply in Baihar for weeding (which had been neglected on account of heavy and continuous rains) and large numbers are working on the mines. Other mines are to be started shortly. Numerous labourers are moving towards Rengakhar for sleeper work in the Kawardha State. There is still cholera in Warora and Brahmapuri Tahsils (Chanda) but only to a small extent and of a milder nature. In Amraoti it has abated. Plague is continuing at Pimplod and in Daryapur Taluq of the Amraoti District, but there were very few cases. In Nagpur the plague is spreading, from the two market towns of Saoner and Kalmeshwar, to several of the surrounding villages.

In the very heart of Gotacamund, writes a correspondent, is situated a Parsee cemetery—the gift to that community by one of its most popular members, Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, who died some twenty years ago. The plot of ground bequeathed for the purpose is by the side of the Madras Branch Bank premises and adjacent to the public offices. It once formed an integral part of Mount Stuart Hill, where the military headquarter offices are located. A few Parsee residents have taken an interest in the cemetery, and now wish to improve it by erecting a chapel. This request was made to the local Municipal Council, and it has been considering the question in conjunction with a suggestion made in the papers that the position of the cemetery is a menace to the sanitary condition of the station. If it was necessary to stop interments in St. Stephen's churchyard, which is only a furlong away from the Parsee cemetery, for sanitary reasons, surely it is as necessary that burials should not take place in the Parsee cemetery, which is in among occupied residences. As the Parsees are increasingly coming to the sanitarium burials must become more frequent, and the effect more prejudicial to the public health.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME,

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER XXIII.

AN EXCURSION.

"What do you mean by that speech ?" asked Lady Wallace.

"Can't you understand ? Whoever writes this letter must have Lady Winceby's bill that was stolen from the safe. When we see this person we will learn who it was came up after Marion and rifled the safe ; by the way you might tell me of your part in the business."

"I'm coming to that. I quarrelled, as I said, with Uncle Jacob, and then when he took a spite to his son, and altered his will, he made it up with me again. I saw him once or twice. Mallett never knew that the will had been changed in favour of Sir Athelstan until Uncle Jacob let it out during a quarrel with my husband."

"Miss Wallace told me that. Yes ?"

"Then Mallett cast about for some way to punish his father. He wanted to kill him—".

Jack shuddered. "Horrible, especially as such a crime would not benefit him in the least."

"Of two evils he chose the least," said Lady Wallace coolly. "After the quarrel with my husband, Owen thought that Uncle Jacob, his father, would leave his money to a charity, as he threatened, in which case there would be little chance of his getting it. How he proposed to get it you shall hear."

"I can guess," said Werner significantly.

"Oh no, you can't. You may have a faint idea, but you cannot guess the clever plan Owen invented. The first part of his plan was to hypnotise me again for a headache within a fortnight of the death of his father, and then suggest to me that I should kill the old man."

"Do you mean to say that he had the power to do that ?"

"He had great power over me," said Lady Wallace sadly, "since I had been fool enough to hand over my will to him, and let him hypnotise me again and again. He suggested the thing not once, but twice and thrice. Knowing that his father did not leave the office until nine and that he was invariably alone then, Owen suggested that I should go and strike him with a sand bag. He supplied the sand bag."

"Where did he get the stocking—the purple stocking ?"

"I don't know. Please let me go on."

"I beg your pardon."

She resumed quickly with another glance at her watch. "I was going to the Piccadilly Theatre with Owen on the night of the eighth. My Cousin Mendoza thought that I was in the company of the supposed Harriet Lizard. I dressed at my Cousin Mendoza's, and then went round to Saracen Road to meet Owen. We went away to the theatre early intending to dine in town."

"Mrs. Rook said that you and Miss Lizard had a chop at home."

"Of course. She told a lie, and very cleverly since it deceived you, Mr. Werner. I really went with Owen, and Mrs. Rook saw us go; but she knew should anyone call, what story she had to tell, so as to keep up the deception. She was as anxious as Uncle Jacob that I should not be cut off by Cousin Mendoza. Well, then, we dined in town, and went to the theatre."

"So early ?"

"Yes. There was a first piece. It was just on seven. In the box—we had a box—I suppose he must have willed that I should then do what he wanted, and as I said, the suggestion was very strong. I rose from my seat with the idea that I had to go to Rochester House, and see Uncle Jacob—"

"And kill him ?" asked Jack, much interested.

"No. I never thought of killing him at the moment ; but all I felt was that I had to see him. Mallett thrust into my hands the stocking filled with sand, and I took it as a matter of course."

"Where did he do that."

"In the cab. He said something to the usher about my being unwell, and took me away in a cab to Rochester House. In the cab he put the stocking into my hand, and we got out at the end of the square."

"Oh, then he did not tell the cabman to drive to the house."

"No. He was too careful for that. He led me to the door after the cab drove away, and I ran up the stairs, Mallet remaining below. I got to the door of the office which was closed, and thought that I heard Uncle Jacob talking ; but when I knocked he opened the door, and I found him alone. He was surprised to see me and—"

"You are sure he was alone ?"

"Quite sure, said Lady Wallace earnestly. "I asked him if he had been talking to someone and he said that he had not. He asked me what I had come for, and turned away to get some papers."

"From the safe ?"

"No. The papers were on his desk. I then swung the stocking in my hand and felt that I must strike him down. But a sudden feeling of horror came over me. All my being, I suppose, revolted against the wickedness. I dropped the stocking and tore out of the room. I ran down the stairs, past Mallett, who was hanging about the door, and plunged into the fog. Whether he followed or not I do not know. But his power for the moment seemed to be gone."

"Did you go home then ?"

"No. I wanted to wait and call again on Uncle Jacob, to explain why I had run away, and to implore him to rescue me from Owen's influence. I walked round and round the square, until it was past eight a long way. Then I went to Rochester House. The Zeal family were in the hall looking with white faces at one another. Then I heard that Uncle Jacob was dead—that he had been struck down."

"Did you ask one of them ?"

"No. I gathered the truth from what they said. Then I saw in what danger I was, since I had brought the stocking. I drove home to Saracen Road and Mrs. Rook looked after me."

"Then your story of Rebecca being outside—"

"All rubbish," said Lady Wallace impatiently. "Don't you understand that I am Rebecca. Next day the papers came out. Owen called and insisted that I had killed Uncle Jacob. I denied this and told him what I had done. I was afraid to tell the police. Then he said that I would be looked for and that the identity of Harriet Lizard with Rebecca Mendoza would be discovered. He then made up the story of Rebecca's flight to France, and proposed that I should go as a governess to Sir Athelstan."

"For what reason ?"

"For two. No one would think that Rebecca Mendoza was disguised as Harriet Lizard the governess. And then—here comes the plot—he wished me to marry Sir Athelstan and have a will made in my favour. You understand ?"

"Only too well. And then you, or Owen, was to put Sir Athelstan out of the way and marry."

"Quite so. But it happened that I loved Sir Athelstan and itended when I married him to be his devoted wife. And then, I would never allow Owen to hypnotise me again, and he lost a great deal of his influence. In fact, I think it is now all gone. The shock of trying to kill Uncle Jacob was so strong that I broke Owen's wicked chains. And now you know all, Mr. Werner," and Lady Wallace rose to go.

"Then you can't say who killed Tawse ?" said Jack, much disappointed.

"No. When I went up leaving Mallett at the door, Uncle Jacob was alive and well. When Sir Athelastan went up at half past seven, followed by Marion, the old man was dead."

"But the safe was not rifled."

"No, so Marion says, so I can't think why uncle Jacob was killed. But he was certainly struck down between seven and half past by means of the sandbag which I had left on the floor. Well," she paused, "and what will you do now ?"

"I intend to see Mallett and make him come with me to keep this appointment with the person who desires to blackmail Lady Winceby."

"For what reason ?"

"I am quite sure that Mallet rifled the safe. He came up after Tawse was dead and finding—as he thought—a corpse, stole the papers and made off. I know now that he must have given the bill of Mrs. Benhillo's to Haversham to give to Jubilee to place in Carver's desk."

"Mr. Werner," said Lady Wallace after a pause, "Do you think Owen, finding that I had not done what he wanted, went up and killed Uncle Jacob ?"

"Well," said Jack after some reflection. "I can say nothing until I go on this excursion to Rotherhithe. Then I'll let you know what comes of it. I am beginning to think we shall get to the bottom of this affair after all."

"I hope so," said Lady Wallace. "I have had enough trouble, and now that I am married I don't want anyone to learn that I am Rebecca Mendoza."

"I shall say nothing."

"But Owen Mallett will. He is very bitter, and will certainly tell the police about me when he learns that I love my husband too well to fall in with his wicked plans."

"Don't worry, Lady Wallace," Jack assured her cheerily. "Mallett will have quite enough to do to look after himself. The appointment," he referred to the anonymous letter, "is for to-morrow night at eight o'clock on board some sort of ship lying off Rotherhithe. Wait till I settle this matter and then we'll see what's to be done."

Lady Wallace laid her hand on his arm. "Don't go alone," she advised. "Take someone with you lest you get into danger. Mallett is no good."

"I know that : no good, either morally or physically. Well' I'll take Roland Carver. As I am working for him as well as myself it is only fair that he should take his share of the danger. Good-bye."

"Good-bye," said lady Wallace heartily. "I am glad I told you."

I wish you had told me before," said Mr. Werner, escorting her to the door. "It would have saved a lot of trouble."

(To be continued on Thursday.)

POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

Work at the Jail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 28.

THE Band played at the Gymkhana on Monday last, and most that were left in Poona went to enjoy the music. On the same day a hockey match took place in the grounds of the building, and then on driving past the polo ground, I saw a scratch game going on, so there is still a small show of life among us. Captain Umfreville has been very ill, suffering, I hear, from the effects of inoculation or rather from not taking proper precautions after it was done and so getting knocked up.

On Wednesday, a very pleasant "At Home" was given at Yerrowda by Mrs. Jackson, who has the good fortune to live in the healthiest spot anywhere about. It is always a treat to go out there, and on this special occasion it was doubly enjoyable as both Major Jackson and his wife make excellent hosts. There was Badminton and golf, etc., and what a great many people enjoyed more than anything was wandering about in the lovely garden. The lady is a bit of a gardener herself and is able to make flowers grow almost out of stones ! Anyway the result of her knowledge was most apparent and for a time one almost forgot that roses are on the wane. Many a flower here is tended and cared for that often "is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air."

In this spot of pure freshness and beauty, it is difficult to realise that over the garden wall the jail exists where people flock not only for punishment, but often for a home, as they are tended and fed with almost too much care. The building is a small world of industry and invention, for here the prisoners turn out some of the best basket-work anywhere about. The chairs and tables are strong and well made and they undertake to make almost anything in the cabinet line, from a pattern, to order. There is a reformatory for youngsters in connection with the jail, where youthful offenders are trained and taught a trade and where punishment is very much tempered with mercy. I saw some of the lads yesterday comfortably clothed and clean, all looking happy enough ; they were busy carrying in *kirby* from the fields under the watchful eye of a warder. The carpets, which are made by the nimble fingers of the wicked ones are known all India through for their durability and artistic designs. Not a few have been sent to England, where they are much appreciated for their brightness of colouring and wonderful blending of patterns. A lot of time is given to hand-looms, and dusters and finer cloths of all kinds can be got here, as well as coarser work, like string soles for shooting-boots, which are provided at the small cost of something like three rupees a pair. We know there is little or no disgrace to some classes of the natives of India to be sent to prison. The punishment to them, is to be made to work when they get there—work to them is as distasteful as idleness is to us and it grieves the soul of our Aryan brother not to make "littley *bakshesh*" on the work he turns out. Thus they are punished in a way our jail birds at home cannot understand. The Superintendent has been agitating for some time for the addition of the electric light in the prison, and of course in the houses attached thereto. His request is based on the ground that during dark days of the colder months and all night a more watchful eye can be kept on the inmates—but few there are who ever escape.

Another entertainment was held in Kirkee on Wednesday last to celebrate the centenary of the raising of the 47th Battery, R. F. A.—Sports were indulged in and the many items held, were selected with care to interest those who took part in them and those who came to watch. A large gathering of Kirkeeites assembled and there was section tent-pegging for British and Native troops, a half mile race open to the garrison, a pig-a-back scramble which caused much amusement and a mounted potato-race which the children greatly enjoyed. Then after the usual tug-of war was over the little ones were not forgotten, but had their own small races, for which besides the winning prize, there were many consolation prizes given. Major and Mrs. Butler were "At Home" and the Band of the 107th Pioneers enlivened the proceedings with their delightful music.—

On Friday a Hockey match was played between the East Lanes : and the Gymkhana and after a very hot game, in every sense of the word, it ended in a win for the Gymkhana.

Colonel Bruce Russell, the popular Commandant of the Kirkee Sappers and Miners, is just off for a most delightful trip, through Persia. He will be away altogether for eight months and will find the cold very severe after India. He will be greatly missed as he is such a busy man and has thrown himself heart and soul into the work of collecting funds and subscriptions from R. E's., past and present, towards the glorification of the New Mess which he has been instrumental in building, on a large open maidan about half a mile from where the present Mess stands. This new venture is to be a veritable bower of comforts and I was shown with great pride a real underground wine-cellar like one has at home and the billiard and writing rooms are chosen with great forethought for light and convenience. I hear the Mess room is to be papered with embossed wall paper of English design and much money will be represented in luxury, worthy of a better cause !—since it is the intention of making everything so comfortable for the pampered R. E. Sub, that he may prefer single bliss to double harness.

Mrs. Burke, a lady much beloved for her kindness of heart, is giving an "At Home" tea on Monday the 29th to the sisters and lady nurses of the Sassoon Hospital. She is the wife of the Civil-Surgeon here and has made herself personally known to all the good women who, at this time of plague and pestilence, are so very hard-worked that there is little time for recreation and play So that all who are able to accept the invitation are looking forward to the welcome they know they will get. In a few days Mrs. Burke and Colonel Burke are off for a long holiday and they propose spending most of it in Italy. The Civil-Surgeon will enjoy a rest he has so well earned, for it has been a hard year for the medicos.

How strange it will seem to Poona when Mr. Selby, who seems part of the Deccan College, no longer lives there ! but promotion is promotion and he is, I hear, to succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Giles, as Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Basu will reign in his stead.

W. A

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

AN ENGLISHMAN CAPTURED.

Two Warships Despatched.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

In consequence of the capture of an Englishman and a Spaniard at Arzila, France and Spain are exercising their policing rights, conferred at the Algeciras Conference, and have each despatched a warship. Meanwhile the notorious Raisuli has occupied Arzila on behalf of the Moorish Government and has restored order.

The French Government has instructed the Military authorities in Algeria to be ready to resist any aggressive action.

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

The Attack on a Treasury Van.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Later details state that a gang of twenty men ambushed the treasury van yesterday at St. Petersburg. The bombs killed and maimed the horses and several persons, and then an assault was made with revolvers.

SENSATION IN HIGH LIFE.

A Contradiction.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

A sensation has been caused by the separation of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, on the ground of incompatibility of temper.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The Duke of Marlborough's Solicitor announces that the reports of the Duke and Duchess having signed a deed of separation are untrue.

[The Duke of Marlborough was born at Simla in 1871. He married a daughter of Mr. William Vanderbilt, the millionaire of New York, and he has two children, Lord Blandford, born in 1897, and a younger boy, Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill. The Duke served with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, and became Paymaster-General in 1899.]

NAVAL COMMANDS.

Numerous Changes.

ADMIRAL POE TO THE CAPE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

It is understood in Naval circles that Vice-Admiral Sir William May succeeds Vice-Admiral Sir C. Drury as second Sea Lord; Vice-Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet replaces Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas at Portsmouth; Rear Admiral Bridgeman will be the first Commander of the new Home fleet.

Rear Admiral Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe succeeds Admiral May in Command of the Atlantic squadron and Rear Admiral Poe succeeds Rear Admiral Durnford at the Cape.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN SCHOOL.

Labourites Object.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The Labourites and extreme Radicals are agitating against Mr. Birrell's decision to permit elementary schools to include Rifle Shooting in their curriculum, and Messrs. Snowden and Macnamara have given notice of questions in the House of Commons, regarding the same.

THE LOSS OF THE "LUTIN."

Crew Died at their Posts.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The Submarine "Lutin" has been raised and opened. The crew apparently died at their posts. The deaths are certified as having taken place at midday on the 16th instant.

THE WAR STORES SCANDALS.

Mr. Haldane's Remedial Measures.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Reading alluding to the War Stores scandals, said Government had decided to train Administrative Officers similarly to Staff Officers, and a certain number of Officers would study at the London School of Economics, and he hoped they would become experts in administration.

ACCIDENT TO AN ELECTRIC TRAIN.

Topples over into Deep Water.

MANY DROWNED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

An electric train and three cars crossing a swinging bridge over a water-way separating Atlantic City from the mainland has been derailed and fell into thirty feet of water. Forty-four bodies have been recovered and it is believed that at least twenty-five are still submerged.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Interview with the Italian Premier Sought.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

M. Aehrenthal has notified to the Italian Embassy at Vienna that he desires meeting Signor Tittoni. It is believed the interview will be at Rome.

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

Mr. Morley's Closing Letter.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Mr. Morley, in a letter to the President of Cooper's Hill College, on the occasion of its closing, pays a high tribute to Colonel Sir John Ottley's services during the seven years in which he was President.

[For an account of this college see page 6.]

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

BITTER HOSTILITY MANIFESTED.

LONDON, October 28.

In connection with the trouble at San Francisco, Secretary Root upholds that Article VI of the Constitution can be invoked to compel a State to observe an International Treaty.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

It is stated at San Francisco that the Japanese children have not been and will not be excluded from the schools, but it is deemed wise and for the benefit of the Whites to segregate the Orientals The Statutes permit the Trustees to build separate schools for Orientals.

ALLEGED MURDER BY EUROPEANS.

Statement of the Accused.

JUDGMENT TO BE DELIVERED TO-MORROW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 29.

After two unavoidable adjournments the trial of Vardon and Mellor for the alleged murder of a native at the Cauvery Power Works was resumed to-day when Doctor Achyuta Rao officiating Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner was examined as a Court witness.

Before taking evidence the prosecuting Officer read the letter from the Chemical Examiner stating that he had analysed the liquid contained in the bottle before the Court and found it contained carbolic acid in the proportion of 1 to 32.

Dr. Achyuta Rao having read the post mortem report said: Nothing could be made out of it. Witness gave evidence as to the external symptoms usually found in carbolic acid poisoning, that could not speak definitely on the points raised in the present case as it was not known what strength and quantity the acid deceased had swallowed.

In cross examination it was tried to elicit from the witness that the case might have been one of alcoholic poisoning. Witness stated definitely that the quantity of carbolic acid found in the viscera analysed would be sufficient to kill a man if found in the stomach.

C. Vardon, aged 21, Electric Operator, Sivasamudram, the first accused, made a statement to the effect that on the night of 3rd September his boy brought deceased to his house. Mellor the second accused was there, Deceased complained of severe pain in the stomach. Vardon thought the man was getting cholera. He staggered to the bathroom and vomitted. He came back and saw a brandy bottle on the table and asked for some. Mellor gave him. The man drank it raw. He became noisy after this. Mellor tried to help him by pouring water on his head; then the deceased said he felt better and wanted to go home. Both the accused went with him. On the way they met a lascar they told him to take the deceased home. The bottle of carbolic acid was given by accused to the police when they came to search the house. It was kept by him in a locked cupboard. He had been using it for a wound. It was not lying about on the night of the occurrence. When deceased came to accused's house he did not complain having been poisoned by carbolic acid.

W. Mellor, aged 30, Electric Operator. Sivasamudram, the second accused, asked what he had to say about the case, replied: He could only corroborate Vardon. He gave deceased about an ounce of brandy. He (Vardon) and a friend had been drinking from the same bottle about six that evening. He had phenyle in his bathroom, but could not say if there was any there on the night of the occurrence.

The Prosecuting Officer addressed the Court at some length and urged in conclusion that if he had not made out a charge of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder he had made out a clear case of doing a rash and negligent act under section 304 (a) of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Lawrence, Barrister, for the second accused, next addressed the Court and advanced the theory that the deceased died from alcoholic poisoning or might have taken phenyle by mistake. He submitted that from the evidence before the Court deceased had not died from corbolic acid poisoning and that the accused was entitled to an acquittal.

Mr. Seshaienger, the Advocate for the first accused, argued the case much on similar grounds as Mr. Lawrence. He said that the dying declaration should not be considered as evidence as it was not taken on oath.

His Honor promised to pass orders on Wednesday.

PENSION FOR EUROPEANS.

Reduction of Service not Contemplated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The statement which has appeared in a Contemporary that it is in contemplation to reduce the period of service for the European services from thirty to twenty-five years, with an invalid pension after twenty years, is wholly without foundation. Such a proposition has never come before the Government of India and should it to do so, it stands little chance of being agreed to.

CHITRAL RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The relieved troops from Chitral arrived at Chakdara on the 26th all well. The reliefs have thus once again been carried out without the slightest *contretemps*.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut. Bird, R. E., Military Works Services, is transferred to the 1st Sappers and Miners.

Major Stewart of the 14th Lancers is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 102nd Grenadiers.

Lieutenant Hutchinson of the 67th Punjabis is transferred from the Northern to the Eastern Command.

Lieut. Walker of the 30th Lancers has been selected for the appointment of Assistant Commandant, Indian Contingent, Shanghai Police,

The following Indian Army Officers have been granted permission to retire from the service:—

Lieut.-Col. F. F. R. Burgess, from the 18th Sept.

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Young from the 21st December.

Major G. M. Audain from the 15th November, 1906.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by 2nd Lieut. Turnbull of the Scottish Rifles

Capt. Cossart is transferred from the R. Battery, R. H. A., to the 51st Battery, R. F. A., at Shorncliffe.

Lieut. W. R. Warren is transferred from A. A. Battery R. H. A., Aldershot, to R. Battery, R. H. A., Mhow.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA

We much regret to hear of the death of the infant son of Mr. C. E. Randle, of hydrophobia, at Khandala, on Sunday evening. Some weeks ago the child was playing with a pet dog which bit him in the cheek. The dog was promptly destroyed, and the child was removed to the hills where he appeared to be well and no worse for the injury, but he became ill last week and died, despite all medical aid.

Another case of dog-bite is reported, the wife of Mr. B. Defreece being bitten. She was at once removed to the Kasauli Pasteur Institute where she is now under treatment.

MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT'S FAILURE.

Adoption of Relief Measures.

THE GOVERNOR ASSISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 29.

A few influential gentlemen representing the European and Native Communities of Madras, are convening a meeting to concert measures to relieve the most urgent cases of distress caused by Messrs. Arbuthnot's failure. It will be held at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday next, presided over by the Governor who is himself reported to be a considerable loser by the crash.

The Lord Bishop during the course of a sermon, delivered at the Evening Service, yesterday, in St. George's Cathedral, referred in feeling terms to the widespread distress, caused throughout the Presidency by the suspension of Messrs. Arbuthnot's business, and during the day alms were devoted to the relief of the Diocesan Charities which have been placed in great financial need by the failure.

APPOINTMENT OF A CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.

On Justice Boddam, the Insolvency Commissioner, taking his seat in the Insolvency Court this morning Mr. Archibald Read, Barrister-at-law and Official Assignee, made an application for the postponement of the realisation of assets of the insolvents and for the appointment of a Chartered Accountant to prepare a statement of the affairs of the insolvent firm.

In making the application Mr. Read made an affidavit, in the course of which he said that "on taking possession of the property and the effects of the firm I have found that one of the assets of the firm consists of the interest of the firm in a Company known as "Arbuthnot's Industrials, Limited." The capital of the said Company is Rs. 5,000,000, consisting Rs. 1,000,000 Preference Shares, Rs. 2,500,000 Ordinary Shares. The Company have raised Rs. 1,000,000 by Debentures which are charged on landed and other properties. Out of the Company, the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. own the whole of the Ordinary Shares and a considerable portion of the Preference Shares, I am informed by Sir George G. Arbuthnot, and believe that the interests of the firm in this Company forms one of the largest and most valuable assets and that the various enterprises, to work which the Company was formed, are all being worked at profit. That the last Yearly Balance Sheet showed profits of the Company up to 30th September 1905 as Rs. 3,51,483-0-11. The Balance Sheet up to 30th September 1906 has not yet been prepared, but will, I am informed, show nearly as good result. The value of this asset depends, however, on the Company being kept going, because if the business were to stop, the Company would be unable to realize the interest payable to the Debenture-holders, and the Debenture-holders would, under their trust-deed, be entitled to take possession and realize their security. I found that Arbuthnot's Industrials had lost in the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. who were their bankers, practically all their cash; that for the purpose of keeping the Company going it was essential that a considerable amount of cash should be found at once. I also found that Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. had invested in Government Securities, at the date of the vesting order, a sum of about Rs. 2,03,000, and Rs. 35,000 odd in cash; that they were in possession of Government Paper of the nominal value of Rs. 60,000 or thereabouts which stood in the name of the Company. I have, therefore, in anticipation of sanction, expended moneys for purposes of the business of the Company out of cash and Government securities belonging to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co, and to safeguard myself and the general body of creditors, I am taking an agreement from the Company, which gives me a lien on the jute which I purchase for the Company and gunnies which are manufactured thereout, for all sums expended by me. I also hold the said Government paper of the value of Rs. 50,000. In my opinion and that of Sir G. G. Arbuthnot, if the Company continues for a short time to work as satisfactorily as it is said to have done hitherto, I shall be able to realize the ordinary Preference Shares held by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. at a good price; whereas if moneys are not found to keep the Company going, the Ordinary Shares will lose all their value. I say, further, that in view of the magnitude of the business of Arbuthnot and Co., and of the fact that the firm's accounts are both complicated and intricate, it would, in my opinion, be impossible for anyone but a first class accountant to investigate them satisfactorily and make an intelligible and reliable report on the position of the firm. As I consider it is of the utmost importance in the interests of the creditors that the firm's accounts should be audited and a report on the firm's position prepared as soon as possible, I telegraphed to Messrs. Lovelock and and Lewis, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta, to place the services of one of their skilled Accountants at my disposal forthwith, so that he might at once prepare report on the affairs of the firm.

"I heard in reply that Mr. Griffiths, one of the partners in the firm was in Madras. I therefore arranged with him and he shall forthwith go into the firm's affairs and accounts so that everything may be done to the best advantages of the creditors. He has already commenced to do so."

His Lordship said that it is obvious that in a failure of this sort any precipitate action in attempting to realise the assets of the firm must be at the great risk of imperilling any prospect of future dividends payable to the creditors. It is, therefore, primarily necessary to make an order that the assets shall not be disposed of immediately until a complete report on the state of affairs of the firm has been compiled. For that puspose it is perfectly clear that a first class accountant, probably one entirely unconnected with anybody in this Presidency, is the proper person to prepare a report. I venture to think that the Official Assignee has been exceedingly well advised in acting as he has done so promptly to get the assistance of a member of the firm of such well-known calibre as the firm to which he has applied. With the assistance, of Mr. Griffiths, I have no doubt that the creditors will, at a very early date, be in a position to have the report upon which they can rely absolutely; which will tell them, as nearly as possible, what is the exact state of affairs with regard to this firm and with regard to the Company called Arbuthnot's Industrials. It is also apparently clear that if the profits made hitherto are any criterion of the prosperity of that business, it must hereafter form a valuable asset of the insolvents. At present I understand that the whole of the Ordinary Shares and a large proportion of the Preference Shares of that Company are held by the members of the firm. Under these circumstances, if these shares can be sold at anything like actual value, it must realise a large sum, which must be of great value in the distribution of dividends to the creditors. In these circumstances, I have no hesitation in sanctioning what has already been done by the Official Assignee and in making an order that for the present, at all events, realisation of assets may be postponed. His Lordship then made a formal order, sanctioning the action taken by the Official Assignee for securing the services of a Chartered Accountant for preparing a reliable and full account of the affairs of the firm and directing that the realisation of assets be postponed at his own discretion and for the benefit of creditors until further order of the Court.

CREDITORS' MEETING AT VIZAGAPATAM

A public meeting of Arbuthnot and Co.'s creditors was held at the Town Hall, Vizagaptam, on Saturday evening, under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur Narayanamurthi Pantalu. Resolutions were passed deploring the terrible loss and distress caused by the Company's failure and requesting the leading gentlemen of Madras to take steps for the speedy realization of the assets and the appointment of Special Assignees.

It was also resolved that Government be requested to help the creditors by undertaking legislation and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma be requested to co-operate with the Madras public in the matter.

CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

Likely to Reach Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

The cyclone which has been careering about the Bay of Bengal for the past week is as far as can be surmised of considerable severity and unless its course changes it is likely to pass over Calcutta within the next few days. The "City of Benares," which entered the port yesterday, had the storm at her heels for twenty-four hours before she reached the Sandheads and late last night the steam pilot vessel "Fraser" which is stationed there lay with the hatches battened down in anticipation of the rough weather which seemed imminent.

BAD WEATHER REPORTS AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 29.

The Principal Port Officer, Burma, has received the following telegram from the Weather Office, Calcutta:—"Storm severe; moving in a north-westerly direction towards Coconada." The arrival of the Bibby boat has confirmed the suspicion that there was rough weather outside. The ship encountered very heavy seas and dense foggy weather in the vicinity of the Andamans. Impenetrable haze which came on made it necessary for the ship to keep the foghorn going and to proceed with caution. Heavy seas swept the decks. Under able navigation she weathered the fury of the elements splendidly.

Another coming steamer that got chased by the bad weather was the R. I. M. S. Mayo. As the station boat was in the vicinity of the Alguada lighthouse her commander noticed six steamers which had to make for that beacon to get their bearings owing to dense fog and rain which overtook them in the Bay on their voyage to Rangoon. This season of the year is well known for cyclonic weather in the Bay and fitful hard squalls which at regular intervals burst upon Rangoon accompanied by heavy rain which gave a fair indication of the boisterous conditions prevailing outside.

BIBBY LINE STEAMER REPORTS BLINDING RAIN.

The "Herefordshire" the latest addition to the Bibby fleet, Commander Humphreys, came into port to-day late owing to the weather. After leaving Colombo cyclonic disturbances were experienced and there was continuous heavy rain for four days accompanied by heavy squalls. The rain was simply blinding and was so dense that it was almost impossible to see many yards ahead. For two days the wind blew a hurricane from the north-west, then suddenly shifted to the south-east in the right opposite direction. There was heavy confused sea.

Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, the ship showed magnificent seaworthiness by the way she behaved. Captain Humphreys says:—"We had hardly moved when the wet weather naturally made things miserable for the passengers of whom about 78 came to Burma. The seas deluged the decks copiously and the vessel's lofty funnel bore traces of boisterous elements. One night the vessel had to proceed slow, the rain never ceasing for eleven consecutive hours. The weather did not clear up till the vessel got to Alguada light house.

MAIL STEAMERS DELAYED.

Both the "Taroba" and the "Palamcotta" of the Madras and Calcutta mail boats were delayed by over a day. They came up into harbour this afternoon. The "Zamania" from the Madras coast ports was also behind time. She was due at dawn this morning and was not signalled up to 8 p.m.

According to the meteorological telegram the storm was travelling almost across the direct route "Zamania" was steering for Rangoon.

ABNORMAL RAIN IN CEYLON.

Railways Blocked.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 29.

The whole of the planting district railway service is disorganised. Trains have ceased running over a hundred miles owing to numerous landslips and the derailment of two trains involving the deaths of thirteen native passengers. In one case the train went over a subsiding embankment. The only first class passenger was a Catholic sister who escaped uninjured.

The Railway Department announce that several days will elapse before traffic will be resumed. Rainfall everywhere is abnormal, the floods surrounding the northern-eastern suburbs equalling the record floods of 1872 and 1904.

CALCUTTA POLICE COMMISSIONER ROBBED.

Royal Souvenir and Valuables Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

Mr. F. L. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who returned to-day to Calcutta from Bhagalpur where he been to see the working of the Police School has been robbed of his despatch-box which contained a beautifully engraved silver cigarette case presented by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his recent visit to Calcutta. There were also in the box six or seven ten-rupee notes, a cheque book and an Austrian double eagle dollar dated 1780. Besides these things there were some miscellaneous papers.

MADRAS HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT.

First Instalment of the Loan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 29.

The Madras Government have passed orders authorising the Accountant General to place at the disposal of the Madras Port Trust Board the sum of 256 lakhs of rupees being the first instalment of the loan sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the improvement of the Madras harbour.

AMERICAN SQUADRON'S BAND.

Concert at the Town Hall.

By permission of Rear-Admiral Brownson and the Officers of the United States Armoured Cruiser Squadron now in Harbour the Band of the Flagship last night gave a concert at the Town Hall in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association Building Fund. There was not so large an audience as might have been expected, but an excellent evening's entertainment was provided by this fine Band of 45 instrumentalists. The volume of sound poured forth in the opening march was such as to almost clear the front rows, the occupants of which quickly retired to a seats farther back in the Hall. The band showed fine combination, and their efforts were well received. The following was the programme:

March	Hands Across the Sea	Sousa
Overture	Morn, Noon, & Night in Vienna	Suppe
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Waltz	Symposia	Bendix
Descriptive	American Patrol	Meacham
Mazurka	La Belle Napolitana	Mauro
Selection	Baber in Toyland	Herbert
Serenade	Firelight Fancies	Snyder
Two-Step	Peace Forever	Lacalle

PERSIANS AT KERBELA.

Seeking Protection of the British Consul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 29.

We hear from a trustworthy source that considerable excitement has been caused in Baghdad by the news, which arrived during last week, that upwards of 2,000 of the Persian inhabitants of Kerbela, the famous city of pilgrimage, containing the Shrines of Hassan and Hussain, had sought the protection of the local authorities. The following is the cause of the trouble:—Some fifty or sixty years ago the people of Kerbela, who are mostly Persians, being oppressed by the Turkish authorities, revolted and on the suppression of the revolt a punishment, in the nature of a tax, was inflicted upon the residents. This tax has always been difficult of collection and for some time past it has been allowed to fall into arrears. About two years ago an attempt was made to levy the tax upon British Indian subjects, but the matter coming before the Consulate in Baghdad, urgent representations were made to Constantinople with the result that the attempts were immediately stopped, and British Indian subjects have since then had no further cause for complaint.

Recently efforts have been made to recover from the Persians the arrears of the tax with interest. This has naturally met with strong opposition and frequent conflicts with the authorities. At the beginning of last week a shopkeeper, a Syed, was brought before the Cadi, on a charge of refusal to pay the tax and being reviled and even spat upon by that administrator of justice and consigned to *gehennam* by the representative of his own Government (the Persian Consul) to whom he applied for redress, the ill-used descendant of the prophet harangued the crowd in the bazaar with the result above-mentioned, *viz.*, that upwards of 2,000 Persian inhabitants of Kerbela went in a body to the British Vice-Consul and requested his protection and help. News of the event was, of course, immediately passed on to Baghdad and from there to Constantinople, with the result that the local authorities at Kerbela have been ordered not to press for the recovery of the tax and interest, pending a settlement of the matter. This is but a repetition of what has taken place at Teheran and other large towns in Persia and is really an expression of discontent with the Central Government at Teheran who send utterly incapable men to represent them in towns where the Persians (as in the case of Kerbela) are in the majority, so that the Persians, between the Turks and their own avaricious Consuls, have a bad time of it. The excitement in Baghdad, amongst the Persian merchants, is intense, and they are prepared in the event of trouble to follow the lead of their compatriots in Kerbela and go over in a body (they number from ten to fifteen thousand) to the British Consulate.

THE ITALIAN PRINCE IN BOMBAY.

Message of Welcome From the Governor.

PRINCE UDINE of Savoy, cousin of the King of Italy, who arrived in Bombay Harbour on Sunday night on board the Cruiser Calabria of the Italian Royal Navy, will remain here until the 10th prox. The Prince, for whose training as a navyman, the cruise of the Calabria was undertaken remained on board the whole of yesterday. Until Sunday night the Prince was on duty, but has since been on leave. Signor G. Bettoni, Vice-Consul for Italy in Bombay, paid a visit to the Prince yesterday morning. The message of welcome, from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, was also conveyed to the Royal guest yesterday morning.

The Italian Cruiser Vesuvio is expected to arrive early this morning in Bombay Harbour. This cruiser is on her way to Colombo from Karachi, but as the Calabria is here, out of respect for the Prince, she will remain in Bombay Harbour for two days.

The time at the disposal of Prince Udine is very limited, the Calabria being due at Venice about the end of January, so it is decided that the Prince will not visit any other cities of India, but will rest content by visiting some of the principal places of Bombay. The method adopted for the disposal of the dead in the East being so unlike that in the West a visit to the Parsee Towers of Silence and Hindu Burning Grounds is included in the programme. A trip to Elephanta Caves is also being arranged, and the Yacht Club has invited Prince Udine and the Commander and Officers of the Calabria to a dinner to be held in his honour to-night.

ANOTHER CRY FROM THE DESA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Various problems, economic, social, &c., are pressing on the attention of the Rulers and the Ruled, and are awaiting solution. In India, with the destruction of ancient industries and the increased importation of foreign articles, some of which can well be manufactured locally for local consumption, if not for importation, also the struggle for existence is becoming acuter. For instance, there is a large importation of wines, liquers and spirits from Europe, although with a fair and liberal arrangement these articles could be locally manufactured, but the restrictions placed by Government are such as to kill local industry. The natives of India have taken to clerical appointments, with the result that the supply very largely predominates over the demand so that the employers of labour take advantage of the poor and exact heavy work for inadequate remuneration. In Government and other public offices, where the heads of departments are natives, complaints are often heard of favouritism, unfairness and hardships—favouritism towards the caste to which the officer belongs, and unfairness to and hardships for those who do not belong to him. One class does less work, gets more praise, more pay and rapid promotion; the other classes have to sweat, are over-worked and under-paid, and many a deserving clerk is superseded, and his promotion barred, simply because his superior misrepresents him in order to put his favourites over him. What is more painful to find is the fact that he is not heard and his face is sealed by the decision of his immediate superior who is at once his accuser, judge and jury. I address you this letter with the hope that Government and public bodies before whom questions of pay, promotion and preferment come, will always bear in mind the influence which caste prejudices and predilections exert. I do not see why Government and public bodies should not revive the defunct regulation prohibiting the predominance of caste influence in public offices. Something should be done to lessen the growing discontent, the result of injustice and oppression.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

29th Oct. 1906.

A MONTGOMERY correspondent writes:—The new canal brings two large irrigation districts into existence, stretching from Lahore on the one side to Multan (inclusive) on the other. Messrs. Davis and Murray are the Executive Engineers in charge, the canal, a perennial one, will take off from the Jhelum in Kashmir territory, enter the Chenab not far from Wazirabad, take off again from the Chenab a little lower down, Syphon the Ravi and zigzag the desert lying between that river and the old bed of the Beas. The latter plain in this district is called by the unenviable name of the Ganjibar. It will soon belie its name. The cultivators of this canal-irrigated area will, it is asserted, be permitted to bring 75 per cent. of their allotments under the plough annually, at least for the present. This is an enormous concession, seeing that in other canal-irrigated tracts the irrigable area to be brought under cultivation is restricted to 33 per cent. to prevent eventual waterlogging or exhaustion of the soil. The water level in the Ganjibar, however, is so low down (some 80 to 120 feet) and the soil so rich, that any apprehensions on this score have been set at rest for someyears to come. The canal alignment was made some time ago and the excavations are about to be started already. The original plan was to tap the Woolar lake but it has been abandoned as unfeasible. In another three years it is expected our desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.

BENGAL NOTES.

The New Province in its Second Year.

THE 16th of October, for the second time since the date became famous in the annals of Bengal, has come and gone and the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam has quietly entered upon the second year of its existence. Even to the bitterest enemies of the Partition, it must have been now fully brought home that the affair has become a *close jugee* an irrevocable fact of which the force of circumstances compels recognition. Under the present Radical regime at home the agitator in Bengal had his best opportunity. With half a dozen Anglo-Indian anti-Partition enthusiasts swept into the House of Commons in the wake of the great Liberal victories and with certain of their own fellow-countrymen stumping the country and arousing sympathy with their cause, there was little chance that the case for the agitators would fail to be adequately represented. Not since the time of the Ilbert Bill has Bengal loomed so large in English politics or been so prominently brought before the British public at home. No stone was left untouched to prevent the Partition and to arouse sympathy with the Bengali, who was persistently reported as groaning beneath the tyranny of British rule, whose object it was to divide, weaken and denationalize a great people. But the Englishman, unlike the Bengali, is an unimaginative person and he has failed to be stirred by the tale of imaginary wrong. Even the Secretary of State for India, of whom great things were hoped, has turned a deaf ear, and the new Province in spite of the many petty attempts to disturb the even tenor of its way becomes more consolidated and grows in stability day by day.

The opening of the second year of its existence offers a fairer outlook for the Province than could have been hoped for a year ago. Many of the schemes, inaugurated by Sir Bampfylde Fuller, have already been begun and within the year it is confidently anticipated that the whole machinery of Government will be running as smootaly in the new Province as in the old. The immense amount of labour involved in starting a new Local Government may be imagined, and that the transfer was effected with so little dislocation and inconvenience speaks much for the efficiency of the authorities most intimately concerned. The 16th of October, 1905, which the agitator for his own endeavoured ends had to impress upon his more ignorant fellow countrymen as the end of all things when the old regime would cease and a new and hateful rule take its place passed off without the slightest sign of change so far as the daily lives of the great mass of the people were concerned. The heavens did not fall, though for a day the pleaders and muktears absented themselves from Court, a select little band of agitators with much noise ostentatiously mourned, and a crowd of school-boys everywhere threw themselves into this new game with unlimited enthusiasm. On the following day and the days that came after, things resumed their natural course as if the dreaded 16th had never been. Nothing for the vast majority of the Province was changed. The same laws, the same procedure, the same daily round of life remained as before. No new and vexatious laws and regulations which the ignorant people had been taught to dread were imposed upon them and content that for them at least things are as they were before, and utterly unconscious of any political or national sentiment the mass of the people has shown no further concern with the Partition. The agitator alone has held the field striving to keep alive the spurt of discontent which he himself had roused.

Only those who have lived in the midst of the Anti-Partition Swadeshi movement have been able fully to realise how out of all proportion the words expended have been in comparison with the work done. Unfortunately those further afield, who have viewed the movement only through the medium of the press, have been apt to be misled not only by the eloquence of the Bengali leaders, but by the prominence given to the subject by the Anglo-Indian and English paper. In inexhaustible flow of language and breathless stringing together of resounding phrases and rounded periods the Bengali is without a rival, and eloquence upon however evil a cause expended never fails to rouse interest and sympathy. The average Bengali, though prone to litigation and occasional fights with his neighbour, is an eminently peaceful person with no interests outside his own home and immediate local surroundings. But among a certain class whose clamour is out of all proportion to its size, education of a kind little adapted to the material with which it had to deal, has produced results which might have been foreseen. Scornfully rejecting the time-honoured pursuits of his forefathers in the pride of his newly-acquired education, the new Bengali has found the few professions which he would not consider it beneath his dignity to enter, crowded well nigh beyond hope of admission. He is educated for a position which he is incapable of filling but which on account of overwhelming competition he is unable to attain, he has been thrown on his own resources and with his natural gift of eloquence combined with his desire for notoriety he has adopted the speediest course and swelled the ranks of the agitators in opposition to the powers that be. All this, those unacquainted with India and the Bengali character have failed to realise and it is not surprising that the public at home have acquired exaggerated ideas of the present movement. These have been sedulously fostered by the small band of the "Disappointeds"—most of them old Anglo-Indians whose grudge against the higher authorities who failed sufficiently to recognise their merits as administrators has led them into such unexpected company. That their word should have had some weight with the English public is not surprising. They are men who have done their twenty-five or even thirty-five years' service in this country, and who, the man in the street with his intense ignorance of Indian affairs may well ask, should know more intimately than they the pros and cons of the situation? That they are the real culprits who have kept alive the Bengali agitation so long can hardly be denied. Without their support, the importance of which has been absurdly magnified out here, the Anti-Partition and its ally the boycott movement would have collapsed long since. In the same way that the Little Englanders gave undoubted moral support to the Boers, and thereby shared very largely in the responsibilities of the war, the small backs of Radical Anti-Partitionists have undoubtedly prolonged the agitation. When an ex-Indian Civilian, looked up to and respected as such by the Bengalis during twenty-five years' service among them, urges them with confidence from his place in the English House of Commons "keep on agitating," it is not difficult to understand the fresh heart that is put into the Anti-Partition movement. The Indian Civilian out here as Collector and Commissioner was a minor deity among them, whose word had much of the force of law, and it is impossible that his late subjects should realise that although now a member of Parliament he is but a very insignificant unit in that august assembly, the vast majority of whose members is apt to treat his opinions with tolerant contempt. Thus although of so little actual importance, the attitude of the English supporters of the agitation has done incalculable harm. Not only have they misrepresented facts to the public at home, they are guilty of encouraging and keeping alive the agitation which but for them might have died a natural death. The honesty of men who openly urge sedition against a Government from which they are drawing a generous pension is difficult to define. Unfortunately the harm they have done is less difficult of recognition.

Now that time has healed the first bitterness that the Partition aroused, it is to be hoped that the Bengali leaders will desist from stirring up fresh strife and will loyally accept things as they are. It is time now that the true spirit of Swadeshism should emerge from the mists of party politics which have unfortunately surrounded it and work on legitimate lines for the best interests of the Bengali race. The fact of the Partition must be accepted and the useless attempt to undo it must be set aside in the endeavour to do the utmost possible for the improvement and general well-being of the two Provinces as now constituted. That the Partition will prove of immense advantage to the new Province is fully assured. Already Dacca, the new capital, has revived after its long eclipse, and there is every hope that its famous days may once more return. Chittagong, whose interests in the old Province were so long overshadowed by those of Calcutta, bids fair to develop as practically the only outlet by sea of the new Province into a flourishing and important sea-port, drawing to itself much of the commerce which its greater rival has hitherto monopolised. Into backward and ill-favoured places in Eastern Bengal, which the old Province somewhat cold-shouldered, the energetic first Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province personally made his way to see with his own eyes the needs of the people and to judge the measures best fitted to supply them. The working together and strengthening of the Mahomedan community has been no mean result of the Partition, while Assam itself, united with the more advanced eastern districts of Bengal, has already been brought more into touch with the India of to-day. Against these great advantages the drawbacks to the Partition are insignificant, and it behoves all true followers of Swadeshi to throw off the yoke of the political agitator and devote themselves solely to reaping the benefits which the establishment of the new Province has conferred, and to improving the lot of their fellow-countrymen in that Province by every legitimate means in their power.—*Englishman.*

THE Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R. A., Member of the Council of the Governor General in India, will arrive at Bombay at 10-50 a.m. on Saturday, the 10th November, and will leave by 9-30 p.m. train for Raichore. Two salute of 15 guns each will be fired from the Salute Battery at 10-50 a.m., on Saturday, the 10th November and at 7 a.m. on Monday, the 12th idem, to announce the arrival and departure of the Hon'ble Member.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

THIS Union has now located its head-quaters at 28th Esplanade Road, next to the Bombay Club and has there opened an Office and Room for the use of all members. The Room is centrally situated and will be open daily from 7-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Members will have access to all the leading periodicals devoted to the subject of motoring and a library and collection of road maps will also be available. The Union is affiliated to the Automobile Association of Bengal, to the Southern India Motor Union and to the Automobile Club of Ceylon. It is therefore in a position to render great assistance to all who contemplate a tour in any part of this country and require information regarding routes, facilities for repairs, supplies of petrol and similar matters. The opening of this member's Room and the simultaneous reduction of the subscription, recently announced, should do much to popularise the Union, to increase its membership and to bring its claims prominently before all who are in any way interested in Motors and Motoring.

At an adjourned meeting of the Committee, held on Saturday, October 27th the following new members were elected:—Colonel H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S., Signor G. Bettoni; Lieutenant Uniace R.F.A., Colonel W. H. Quicke, I.M.S., Mr. A. H. Behrens, Dr. A. Powell; Major Street, I.M.S.; Mr. Khimjee Cooverjee; Mr. A. Hyland, and Mr. Mathuradas Vussanji Khimjee (Life Member).

The draft rules for the forthcoming Reliability Trials were again considered in detail. Reports, concerning the condition of the proposed course from Bombay to Hubli and certain suggested alterations which may become necessary, were also discussed. The Secretaries will go over the whole of the proposed course and on receiving their report the details of the route and the conditions of the Trials, which are subject to the approval and sanction of Government will be advertised. Several entries have already been received. It was resolved to give a prize in each class to be won outright by the respective winners, in addition to the Challenge trophies, and to award special certificates to all who succeed in making a non-stop run throughout the Trials.

THE KHUSALGARH BRIDGE.

AMONGST the various works at present in progress, writes the *C. & M. Gazette*, few are of greater importance from a military point of view than the construction of the bridge over the Indus at Khusalgarh Thall railway to the standard gauge. When this two-fold work is completed, it will be possible to transport troops at the shortest notice, without breaking gauge from Rawalpindi and other northern depots, and concentrate them either at Kohat, whence they can command the Samaza range, or at Thall, whence any trouble near the Kurram Valley could be promptly met.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

Enquiry in Bombay.

In pursuance of a Government order, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector of Bombay, held an enquiry, yesterday, at the Town Hall, at the Durbar room, under section 40 of the Land Acquisition Act in regard to the proposed acquisition of land by a Limited Company in the 17 villages in the District of Poona, Taluka Mawal. Under this section, consent shall not be given unless the Collector appointed by the local Government be satisfied from the enquiry that (*a*) the acquisition is needed for the construction of some work, and (*b*) that such enquiry is likely to prove useful to the public.

The following were present at the enquiry:—Mr. John Wallace *Indian Textile Journal*; Mr. J. W. Brown, Mr. C. Macdonald, Mr. J. Malcolm Kerr, Mr. E. E. Procter, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. J. B. Leslie Rogers, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, and the Hon'ble Mr. Damodar Vithaldas Thackersey who represented the Millowners' Association, Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Government and Mr. Ardeshir J. Billimoria with Dr. John Mannheim represented Messrs Tata and Sons, who are the pioneers of the undertaking, which has for its object the bringing in of electric power from Loch Leven in the Western Ghauts, the scheme being worked with hydraulic power. The lake near Lanowli will be used with a power house at Kapoli, the small village at the foot of the Ghauts.

Dr. John Mannheim put in the following memorandum pointing out the usefulness of the scheme. In the great competition of the world now more than ever, the progress of the technique is closely followed by all classes of manufacturers, and any improvement in machinery and in labor-saving devices, is immediately taken up in all parts of the world. One of the most important points by which economy in production can be effected is the cost of power, and in fact it is one of the few means by which the manufacturers at one place can out-beat competing industries in other parts of the world; for the cost of power depends upon local conditions. Endeavours in this direction have for a long time been connected with electricity as its easy distribution allows it to be generated at one central station, where by the use of large units and by reducing the establishment charges the cost of power can be reduced. Such power companies have been established in all important centres of England as well as very largely on the Continent of Europe and the United States. However such central stations which are working with steam engines require fuel in the same manner as the steam engine of a single manufacturer; and whilst the use of large units makes it possible to produce power at a cheaper rate than the small manufacturer could produce it himself, no advantage can be arrived at for the manufacturer who for his own purpose requires a large sized engine.

An entirely different aspect is given to an electric power supply when the same is produced by means of water power, for in this case the largest item in the power cost i. e., the cost of fuel is omitted, and in this way power can be supplied at such a cheap rate as to give a very considerable advantage also to the large consumer of power. In Europe and in the United States, it may be rightly said that there is no water power worth utilising, which has not been utilised England does not possess water powers to any extent but at Loch Leven a valley has been dammed up in a similar manner as it is proposed in the Bombay Hydro-Electric Scheme for the purpose of supplying a very large amount of power, principally to one Industrial Company. But also in countries less in the front of civilisation, very great use has been made of water power, for example Mexico, whilst in Japan several gigantic power schemes are under construction. With water power it is (the same as with many other matters in the world, that only occasionally those circumstances combine which make its utilisation feasible. In many places there could be a large amount of power developed by water, but there is not the necessary consumption within the reach of electric wires. In other places as unfortunately mostly in England there is an enormous consumption of power, but no water power is in existence.

The Bombay Hydro-Electric Scheme is based upon the fortunate combination of the possibility of developing a very great amount of power and a very great consumption at Bombay, situated only 45 miles from the site where it is proposed to develop this power, a distance which for electric transmission is very small. If the Bombay Hydro-Electric Scheme is executed, India before all countries in the world can claim that it is the largest manufacturing city of the country which has the advantage of cheap water powersupply.

No better definition could be given for describing the power consumption at Bombay than by quoting the expression so frequently applied for Bombay as being the Manchester of the East, and notwithstanding the importance of this place as a port and as a seat of Government it is submitted that the welfare of its people is more than anything else closely connected with and dependent on the prosperity of its industries. In this connection, of course, the Mill Industry takes foremost rank and the effect of this important branch of manufacture upon the whole population of Bombay is very evident when one remembers the conditions existing at times of depression in the Cotton Industry.

The advantages to this Industry which will be offered by the Bombay Hydro-Electric undertaking, will not only be the considerable reduction in the cost of power, but the Company also intends to supply to mills which enter into a contract for a longer period the Electric Motors and all other necessary Electrical Equipment free of charge, and the Company further proposes to supervise, maintain and repair those motors at its own expense. More than this, it is an established fact proved in Lancashire and America that owing to the constant speed of the Electric Motors, not only the quality of the yarn is much improved, but also that the quatity which can be produced by the same amount of machinery is by a very considerable amount of percentage increased. Amongst other advantages which could be derived at by electric drive may be quoted the ease by which an increase of manufacturing plant can be obtained. For whilst with the Steam Engine when same is working with full load, more power can only be obtained by installing an additional engine, which is an expensive matter, taking a considerable time and often not worthwhile for shorter periods of improvement in the market, the installation of a few additional motors, which as mentioned above are given free of charge by the Company is a very easy and quickly performed matter. On the other hand, in case of trade depression the millowner has at present a great number of expenses in connection with his power station as establishment charges, and depreciation on plant which are not reduced by working short hours, whilst in the case of electric drive, the energy payable as indicated by the electric meter is in exact proportion to the number of working hours, and there are no expenses for establishment and depreciation. As regards new mills, as some receive their motors free of charge, their capital cost can be very much reduced, or for the same capital they can instal a considerable greater number of spindles. It will be readily seen from above that the advantages offered to the Mill Industry are of such a nature, that they not only very materially improve the condition of manufacture in normal times, but that they also are able to cope with the condition at times of great depression, and it is natural that the altered and improved conditions must have the greatest influence upon the hundred-and-one trades connected with the mill industry, and in this way upon the population of Bombay in general.

Whilst naturally by far the greater amount of power would be used for Cotton mills, owing to the great proportion of this industry, compared with other Bombay industries, the power is naturally also applicable for other kind of manufacturers, and for those requiring less power than cotton mills, the advantages will be greater still as their cost of production under present conditions are higher than those having very large engines. Also if the supply of the Company is confined to consumers using more than 100 H. P., it is submitted that the scheme comes within the reach of practically the whole of the power requiring industry of Bombay, for factories requiring less than 100 H. P. are either of such nature as to require little mechanical power for manufacturing their products, or their factories are of a less important nature.

Another advantage which will be of the greatest importance to the public, will be obtained from the Bombay Hydro-Electric undertaking. This is the doing away of the much complained of smoke nuisance. Whatever laws and regulations have been issued for this purpose, it has been impossible for the manufacturers to comply therewith, either at Bombay, Calcutta, or any other place, and the conditions are particularly bad at Bombay, where owing to its being an Island, the factories are clustered together within one narrow zone. By the introduction of Electric drive picture of the manufacturing district of Bombay will be indeed a different one from the one now daily seen and complained of.

It may further be mentioned that naturally the mills at present are using for their boilers a very considerable amount of water which would become unnecessary for electric drive, and in this way the water scarcity at present existing at times in the Municipality's water mains might be avoided and thereby made unnecessary in all probability the construction of a new and costly water supply.

Another point of advantage which may be mentioned is that the space now required in connection with every large manufacturing concern for coal storage, etc., varying in each case between acre and 1 1-2 acre can be utilised for other purposes.

It is understood that the Government, the Municipality and the Port Trust desire to have power preserved for them for larger power requirements, which must also be considered as a public utility of the Bombay Hydro-Electric undertaking.

Mr. Proctor, who gave evidence as one of Bombay's leading Commercial Citizens, said that he beleived that the new scheme would help the commercial prosperity of the city as it would help the development of its industries with which the good of the city was bound up. He did not think it would do away with the smoke nuisance but would considerably abate it, and eventually, if power was obtainable and was taken up by all the mills would do away with the smoke trouble altogether. In regard to the question of helping the water supply he thought rather that the water Works Department should see that there is more water in the mains. On the point of economy he was satisfied that this power would be cheapear and anything that cheapened production helped the public.

The Hon Mr. Vitaldass Damodar Thackersey, who is a big mill-owner and respresented the Mill Owners' Association, said that there were at the present time eighty mills in Bombay employing 93,000 hands and he believed that only 60 per cent. of the power is required for driving these mills. Taking a basis of 1,000 H. P. the company will be able to supply 60 per cent. of power. Taking all the Engine and Boiler House expenses including depreciation &c. the saving per mill as regards electric vs. steam power would be Rs. 10,000 per mill. With electrity no power is consumed for temporary stoppage of machinery. In the case of the new power being required, the increase could not be made within twelve months; with electric power the required extra power would be at once available. A number of mills could not afford to lay out 2 lakhs on new boilers etc. while they could take this power and so increase their production. Bombay does a large yarn trade with China and Japan and there is keen competition between Bombay and Japanese Mills. It is, therefore, an advantage to lesson production as it increases the commercial prosperity of Bombay and more mills would probably be built. The reduction of hands in the engine rooms would be small in propertion to the increase which would take place in the spinning and weaving rooms. The smoke nuisance would be done away with and those mills which are in overcrowded localities would probably adopt the system at once. And the demand would be more than the supply if the estimate supplied to him were correct, Asked by the Chairman how it was going to give an advantage to the public outside the mail industry. Mr, Vitaldas replied that he considered it would be a disadvantage to the general public as 1/3 of the population of Bombay depends directly or indirectly on the well fare of the mills and the mill industry in gaining an advantage will help the people.

Mr. Acworth suggested that in times of depression it would be possible with electric to run part of a mill without loss instead of closing it down.

Mr, Vitaldas was not disposed to agree with this, but it might, he thought, minimisce the loss.

This concluded the evidence taken and Mr. Hatch said he required competent evidence on the plans as to their correctness. He said he had sent invitations to the Municipality Port Trust and other bodies but none of these had come to give evidence.

Mr. Acworth said it was not necessary to take further evidence as all the conditions that were required by the Act had been complied with.

Dr. Mannheim's qualifications were equired into and it would appear that he has devised electric schemes in England, Germany and the Straits Settlements and was also consulted in regard to Punjab Irrigation Schemes. He said he had been engaged on this Scheme since December 1904.

The President asked Mr. Cooper, who represents the Bombay Electric Supply Company, whether he had any evidence to offer, and that gentleman and he would not offer any on this occasion but would do so at the further enquiry which was to take place. Under the Indian Electricity Act he said there would have to be another enquiry and he would then produce his evidence.

The President said he was to meet Mr. Vesveraraj as water works expert of Government at Lanauli on Monday and would go over the ground to be covered, in the various villages.

Mr. Acworth read the Section of the Act which says the owners of the land to be acquired need not be consulted. The President said he had not considered that point when issuing notices to the villager's.

The inquiry was then adjourned to Tuesday the 6th November

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A PARSI.

Accused Discharged.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Manockji Edulji Darawala stood charged, at the instance of Inspector Cozen, with causing the death of Hanumanta Chimna, a syce, on 16th September last, by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. Superintendent prosecuted, while Mr. Chunnilal H. Setalwad defended the accused.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate remarked that accused was remanded to the 26th September, pending the Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of the *Ghorawalla*. Three witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but there was no explanation as to why Antone Francis, Gunpat and Baboo, whose statements had been previously taken down at the Police Station, were not examined at the inquiry before the Court. Accused had suggested that he had produced several witnesses for the defence before the police, including Hormusji and Antone Francis, but the police refused to adduce their evidence. If that was true—and the Court had reason to believe it—accused might be said not to have been fairly dealt with. All accused persons have a right to be heard and their witnesses could not be rejected by any persons on the ground that they were not reliable, and should not be examined before the magistrate. The only eye-witnesses to the assault alleged to have been committed were Jairam Bapu and Sonu Babaji. The evidence of the Police Surgeon disclosed the fact that there were no marks of a kick on the body of the syce nor were there any wheals. The Surgeon was unable to assign any definite cause of the death, which he said might have been due to "shock." The evidence of Jairam and Sonu was unsatisfactory. They appeared to be prejudiced witnesses, on whom it was not safe to rely. Accused was a respectable livery—Stable-keeper. He did not lynch the deceased because, as he said, he had to attend to the "Dosla," a religious ceremony before attending which a Parsee cannot touch a man of other community. The court had no reason to disbelieve his statement particularly, as his conduct in sending for the Police, on observing the deceased breathe heavily, was not that of a guilty person. Accused was discharged.

DEATH OF A MOGUL SOBICITOR.

THE Mahomedan community of Bombay has lost a prominent member in the death of Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, one of the earliest native solicitors of the Bombay High Court, which took place on Sunday at his residence in Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.. He belonged to a respectable Mogul family and was a son of Ali Acbar Khan Bahadur, who held the office of Munshi to General Outram, and was afterwards Munshi and Aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Napier. At the age of 9, the deceased went with his father to London, where he lived for about twelve years. He became a B. A., of Cambridge University, and having passed the solicitor's examination, came out to Bombay in 1873. He was the first, and up to a recent period the only Mogul solicitor, in Bombay. A few years ago his son, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed, passed his solicitor's examination in Bombay and joined his father in business, and the firm has since that time been known by the name of Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, and enjoy a lucrative business, chiefly among Mahomedans. The late Mr. M. H. Khan was a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Senate of the Bombay University before its reconstitution under the new Act. He was one of the earliest Mahomedan Freemasons in Bombay, and was some time ago elected Master of Lodge Islam, which works here under the Scottish Constitution. He was a man of a charitable and generous disposition and freely assisted the poorer members of his community. Another son of the deceased, Mr. Mirza Ali Acbar, is a member of the Bombay Bar, who held the Government of India scholarship when he went to England for his legal studies, and holds at present the responsible post of Acting Persian Consul in Bombay. Another son of the deceased gentleman, Mr. Mirza Ali Bark Khan, is at present in England, studying for the Bar. The deceased's funeral, which took place yesterday morning, was largely attended; and he was buried with due honours in the Persida Cemetery, opposite the Marine Lines Railway Station.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CAMEOS OF OLD INDIA.

HISTORICAL SELECTIONS.

No. IV.

(Extracts from the Library of a Bibliophile.)

Soon after his arrival, Mr. Shore wrote thus:—

"The writers by their Charter are permitted to trade, but under very severe restrictions. Before the arrival of Lord Clive, of infamous memory, they were allowed *dustucks*, &c., a free trade and no duties—and even since, but by a late order from our honourable masters, we are entirely deprived of any such advantages, which makes the risk very unequal."

In Bombay, the case was not better—perhaps, indeed, somewhat worse. It is recorded that when Mr. Forbes arrived in India three or four years before Mr. Shore, his income amounted to £65 a year. We do not know any work that furnishes a better picture of the cheerless prospects of a young Indian adventurer on first setting his foot upon the shores of his adopted land than the *Oriental Memoirs* of this gentleman, "I found myself," he writes, "a solitary, deserted being, without a letter to offer or the knowledge of a single individual on the island." And it is set down in the chronicle that he often went to bed, sorely against his will, soon after sunset, beca use he could not afford himself the luxuries of a supper and a candle. This, we suspect, must have been the worst epoch of all—after Clive had cut down the trading, or more properly, the corruption system, but before the Company had thought fit to grant to their servants a fair scale of remuneration. During this interval there was scarcely loss corruption than before Lord Clive's second administration: the only difference was that instead of stalking abroad in all its nakedness, it sneaked about decently clothed. The filth was all there, but it was hidden.

But even before Clive's first administration, the condition of the younger servants of the Company was not one very greatly to be coveted. We smile at the ideas of exorbitant and reprehensible luxury entertained in the last century; yet such, according to prevailing notions, was the luxurious way of life to which the Company's servants gave themselves up that it was deemed necessary to pass Sumptuary Regulations! We are informed by an intelligent traveller (Dr. Ives), who visited India in 1754, being Staff Surgeon with Admiral Watson's Fleet, that even the use of a *chatteh* (umbrella), or rather the services of a *chatteh-wallah* (umbrella-carrier), were prohibited by Government.

[1] "Dr. Ives writes: "At the time we were at Fort St. David, the Governor and a few other gentlemen of the Settlement kept a chaise and a pair of horses; some drove a two-wheel chaise with a single horse, and others were content to take the air on horse-back. Since that time, however, the number of carriages is greatly increased. Almost all the Europeans resident in India keep their palanquins, which is a covered machine with cushions in it, arched in the middle to give more room and air, and is carried on the shoulders of four or six men: the expense attending it is not less than thirty pounds sterling a year. This piece of eastern luxury, therefore, has been forbidden by the Company to their youngest servants. Some years before our arrival in the country, they found such sumptuary laws so absolutely necessary that they gave the strictest orders that none of these young gentlemen should be allowed even to hire a Boundel-boy, whose business it is to walk by his master and defend him, with his Boundel or umbrella, from the sun. A young fellow of humour, on this last order coming out, altered the form of his umbrella from a round to a square, called it a Squaredel instead of a Boundel, and insisted that no order yet in force forbade him the use of it."

We can cap this story with another, which, if it does not display more ingenuity, has certainly more wit. Hugh Boyd records in the "*Indian Observer*" (1793) as follows:—

"In times of yore, our honourable masters were very attentive to correct any appearance of extravagance in their young servants. Hearing that laced clothes were very much in fashion in Fort Square, a sumptuary regulation was sent out against them. But a young gentleman of spirit, who was not to be deprived of his favourite habits, still sported a gold edging on his coat, and defended it against the graver powers by maintaining that, though lace was prohibited, the order was not "binding."

What would a young Civilian of the present day think if an order were to be issued against top-boots, cut-aways, and Taglionis? Or a young Ensign, if the yearly number of his white kid gloves and patent leather boots was to be regulated in General Orders? We suspect that, take it for all in all, the present generation consists of a more luxurious set of fellows than the generations of the last century, though there has more recently been an interregnum of right royal blades, as we have no doubt Writers' Buildings could tell us, if those once classic abodes were to chronicle their autobiographies. Lord Valencia, writing at the commencement of the present century, says:—

"At the present there are few of these young men who do not keep their horses—commonly their carricles, and in many instances their race-horses, which, together with the extravagant parties of pleasure frequently given, generally involve them in difficulties and embarrassments at an early period of their lives."

Their are some old civilians in India who still are the victims of the lustrous epochs. But we have now attained a more healthy state of things; and though our young Writers are not compelled, like Mr. Forbes, to go supperless to bed, because they cannot afford a meal or a candle, those, costly Champagne suppers, with their after excesses, for which Writers' Buildings were once so famous, are now but rare events; and we seem to be equally distant from the extremes of voluptuous extravagance and penurious self-mortifications.

We have heard some old Indian residents, staid and respectable men of unimpeachable morality, sigh over the extinction, as a class, of the young College Writers who erst made the Buildings resound with their joyous songs and their loud rehearsing "tally-hoes." Where are they now? Scattered over the face of Calcutta or studying in the Mofussil—a dispersed race, never again to be restored. It is possible that, on some future occasion, we may abandon ourselves more freely to the consideration of this subject. "Writers' Buildings" exist no longer, save as piles of brick and mortar, inhabited by artists, brokers, lottery contractors, and other miscellaneous doers of a not very extensive business. The Writers themselves, as a small privileged class of ex-officio fast men, no longer enliven the Presidency and ruin themselves. It would be scarcely necessary to pass sumptuary regulations suited to the times and incomes of the young Civil Servants of the Company. Their salary admits of a pretty free indulgence in cut-aways and Taglionis, or spectacles and white neck-cloths; and there are rarely any alarming exhibitions to call for the intervention of Government to limit the young Civilian's stud or to set a bound to his expenditure of champagne. Comfort and respectability seem now to be aimed at and attained. There is little licentiousness to shock, and less poverty to distress. The picture, in a social point of view, is anything but a discouraging one. The condition, too, of the young military adventurer has greatly improved during the last half century. We have shown that the pay of a Cadet in 1780 was seventeen and a half rupees a month, with free quarters. Sir Thomas Munro—who, had circumstances turned him out of the mould an essayist or a novelist instead of a soldier and a statesman, would have rivalled Addison or Smollett—describes with inimitable humour, dashed here and there with a touch of sadness, the sufferings and privations to which he was exposed during the first few years of his residence in India. He writes, in a serio-comic epistle, which, though familiar to many of our readers, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of quoting:—

"You may not believe me when I tell you that I never experienced hunger or thirst, fatigue or poverty, until I came to India; that since then I have been with the first three and that the last has been my constant companion. If you wish for proofs, here they are:—I was three years in India before I was master of any other pillow than a book or a cartridge pouch; my bed was a piece of canvas stretched on four cross-sticks, whose only ornament was the great coat that I brought from England, which, by a lucky invention, I turned into a blanket in the cold weather, by thrusting my legs into the sleeves and drawing the skirts over my head. In this situation, I lay like a Falstaff in the basket—hilt to point, and very comfortable I assure you, all but my feet; for the tailor, not having foreseen the various uses to which this piece of dress might be applied, had cut the cloth so short that I never could, with all my ingenuity, bring both ends under cover: whatever I gained by drawing up my legs I lost by exposing my neck; and I generally chose rather to cool my heels than my head.....My dress has not been more splendid than my furniture. I have never been able to keep it all of a piece. It grows tattered in one quarter whilst I am establishing funds to repair it in another; and my coat is in danger of losing the sleeves while I am pulling it off to try on a new waist coat."

Now, it would be difficult thoroughly to convince ourselves that there is not some exaggeration in this. It is probable that Munro's humour a little outstr ipped his accuracy. Blankets of an inferior description, but capable of imparting warmth, are so cheap in India, that few, even of the poorest natives, deny themselves such a luxury; and in a country where the fibre of the cocoanut, which makes very tolerable bedding, is to be had in abundance, at so low a price, a man is not very likely to go three years without a better pillow than a book or a catridge-box. If Munro really suffered from these deprivations, he must have been sadly ignorant of the resources of the country. Warmth and sleep are blessings of too great a magnitude to be beyond the reach of a Madras Cadet on five pagodas a month; but we have it from Munro himself that in less than a year after his arrival he received his commission as Ensign; and that in less than two years he was appointed to the Staff as a Quarter Master of Brigade. Making allowance, however, for a little humorous exaggeration, the picture may be advantageously contemplated by the young officers of the present day, who deplore, when on service, in such pathetic terms, the melancholy fact of their cheroots having all vanished in smoke, and write to their friends, in the spirit of the young Cornet in the Bolan,—"Damn it! I'm out of blacking, and those rascally Beloochees have carried off my patent leather boots." We suspect that if an Ensign of 1780 and an Ensign of 1840 were to compare notes on the hardships of active service, the former would feel very much inclined to laugh at the soft-cotton and band-box asperities of modern warfare.

Young officers of the present day dress much better and live much better than those of the last century. Munro, when a Lieutenant, who had held for some time a staff appointment, talked, as we have shown, of his clothes falling to pieces; and we find him afterwards, when holding a good civil appointment, writing to his friends in England again on the luxuries of the East: "I have dined to-day on porridge made of half-ground flour instead of oat-meal; and I shall most likely dine to-morrow on plantain-fritters." This simplicity of fare was the effect of necessity, not of choice; not because he could not pay for anything better, but because he could not get anything better to pay for. Unquestionably, we are in these days much more comfortable. Comfort and, competence are more generally diffused. Spendid fortunes are now seldom made, for bribe-taking is no longer permitted; but moderate wealth is more easily, as it is more honestly, acquired; and, carnally speaking, the things which render life agreeable are far more within the reach of all. We should doubt whether Munro's hands ever luxuriated in a pair of dress gloves during the first twenty years of his residence in India, or whether during that time his handkerchief was ever guilty of harbouring a drop of perfume. But our young Officers seldom deny themselves either the one or the other, as the records of the Exchange Hall and Tulloh's Commission Rooms can amply demonstrate. The pay of an Ensign in the present day is twenty times as great as that of a young Civilian when Shore first arrived in India; and luxuries are to be purchased at less than half the price.

But if the outset of the adventurer's career is, in the present day, brighter than of old, and the closing scene somewhat less brilliant, it is hardly to be questioned that the middle stage—the general aspect, indeed, of life in India—is now more cheerful than it ever has been. There is nothing like poverty—unless there is both improvidence and misconduct—among the European residents in India. Men are often unfortunate, but they are very rarely poor. We mean by this that they are seldom condemned to taste, in all their bitterness, the Marah waters of poverty. The iron chain does not gall and fret; the manacles are well wadded. One man has a small salary; he is honest and he pays his debts. There is little of that severe struggling to keep up a decent appearance which, unfortunately, prevails at home. Even this narrow-salaried man, if he be a gentleman, lives like one. He is not attended by a scrubby maid of all work, with red elbows and heel-less shoes, but by half-a-dozen turbaned fellows in black moustaches and white muslin. He keeps his horse and perhaps his buggy; and changes his linen twice a day with as much regularity as a Member of Council. False fronts, save-alls, and dinners with Duke Humphry are not the concomitants of narrow means. Again, a man becomes bankrupt, passes through the Insolvent Court, surrenders or ought to surrender every farthing he has in the world. And what is the result? We do not see a palefaced, dim-eyed wretch, with stooping gait and slouched hat, and coat out of elbows, stealing along the streets towards his small furnished lodging in an obscure quarter of the town. No; on the very day that his name appears in the *Gazette*, whilst he is advertised to the whole world as "late of Calcutta and now residing in the Danish settlement of Serampore," he may perchance be seen on the course of Calcutta riding a fine English horse, or lounging in an elegant barouche. Outwardly, there is little descent. The *ci-devant* man of wealth rides his friend's horse instead of his own. He attends, and does not give *burra-kanna*. His establishment is reduced but it is still an ample one; and strangest contrast of all, his friends do not desert him. Severe moralists may say that this last fact indicates laxity of principle. We will not argue the question. It is true that a man does not ruin himself without ruining others—that there is often carelessness, recklessness, cupidity, an over-strained spirit of speculation; still, we honestly confess, that we do love to see the friends of the ruined man rallying around him in his adversity, even though they do but open their doors to him, invite him to dinner, give him a mount, and smile on him as in the days of his affluence. All this may have an injurious effect upon society—by diminishing the penalties, it may increase the frequency of bankruptcy; still, the failing "leans towards virtue's side," and the opposite is extremely forbidding.

(To be continued.)

MURDER OF A PARAMOUR.

A Regrettable Omission.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the vacation judges, disposed of an appeal preferred by Bala Divjee Patel, who was in September last convicted by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, of murder, and was sentenced to death. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused, a Maratha cultivator, aged 35 years, was charged with murder by causing the death of a woman named Rakhmi by pressing her throat and and throwing stones on her head and ribs at Yelur on the 20th July last. On the preceding day, the deceased went to the village of Bahadurwadi to see the deceased, whom he had kept as a mistress for four years. Early the next morning they started from Bahadurwadi together, the accused having promised to buy a sarri for her at the Yelur market. When they had reached a field in Yelur limits, accused invited Rakhmi to accompany him to a nalla, which intersected the field. She lay down in the nalla, when accused pressed her throat with his fingers, and having suffocated her, battered her head and ribs with four big stones, which were lying near. He removed an armlet and necklace from the person of the deceased after killing her, proceeded to the house of his father-in-law in Yelur, where he surreptitiously deposited the ornaments in a basket of grain, which was lying in the upper storey. The owner of the field observed the corpse lying in the nalla later in the day, and gave information to the patel. A resident of Bahadurwadi, named Rama, also saw the corpse when he was passing, and he informed the patel of the village. It was then found that Rakhmi was missing, and Rama had recognised the corpse as that of Rakhmi, since she lived in his village. A report having been made to the police, the latter traced the affair to Aitwadi, the accusel's village, and eventually arrested him as Rakhmi's murderer. He produced the ornaments from his father-in-law's house and made a full confession of the crime to a first-class magistrate. The evidence outside the two confessions made by the accused was corrobrative only.

An interesting question arose in the trial before Mr. Roper. The accused had made two very full confessions, both before the magistrate who committed the case. Mr. Agashe, for the accused, had urged certain objections to those confessions being admitted. With regard to the first, recorded on the 3rd August, he pointed out that the magistrate had omitted to satisfy himself before taking down the statement that it was voluntary, since no questions and answers were recorded in this connection at the beginning of the confession. There was such an omission, and Hr. Roper said it was a regrettable one. But he did not think that such an omission in itself would warrant the confession being rejected, unless there were other circumstances which tended to show that the accused was not acting spontaneously. Mr. Roper's attention was directed to the tease reported at page 357 the Bombay Law Reports, but in that case there were other circumstances which gave clear warrant for thinking that the confession might have been induced by improper means. In the present case, there were, Mr. Roper said, no such circumstances, except what was alleged by the accused for the first time in this court; Section 164 (3) Criminal Procedure Code, did not, Mr. Roper thought, operate to illegalise a confession for the omission to record preliminary questions and answers, since there was no provision that there need be any record in addition to the certificate at the foot of the confession. On the other hand, Mr. Roper said it was clearly most desirable that all magistrates should ask preliminary questions and record them and their answers before taking down the confessions. In this case, however, the accused had in the commitment enquiry repeated his confession in full detail. There was no proof, nor was it probable that the accused was then acting other than spontaneously; and the detailed nature of both confessions must convince any one of their truth and spontaneity. Thus, even were it necessary to rule out the first confession, Mr. Roper said he would not hesitate to convict the accused upon the statement he made in the committing magistrate's court at the preliminary enquiry. That statement afforded the very clearest proof that Rakhmi was dead and was murdered by her paramour, the accused. Mr. Roper found him guilty of murder, and sentenced him to death.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in giving Judgment, said: This is a clear case upon the evidence for the prosecution even if the confessions of the accused were excluded. There is the statement of the accused before the committing magistrate, in which he has admitted the murder; and if corroboration is needed, it would be found in the surrounding circumstances, especially in the subsequent conduct of the accused and in his absence from his village. Then there is the evidence of his father-in-law as to the finding of deceased's ornaments. These ornaments have been satisfactorily identified as having belonged to, and been worn by, the deceased. Upon the whole, we agree with the Sessions Judge and confirm the conviction and sentence.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper fold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPERS HILL.

THE question as to the maintenance or abolition of the Royal Indian Engineering College has been finally decided by the Home Government in favour of abolition. Notwithstanding a very strongly-worded despatch from the Government of India in favour of the retention of the College, the Home Government arrived at the decision that from the evidence they had before them, they would be able to obtain from other sources, a supply of trained Engineers suitable for their purposes in India, and that consequently the necessity for maintaining a college for the special training of Engineers for India no longer existed. With the wisdom or unwisdom of this decision we are not at present concerned; time alone will show; anyhow Coopers Hill ceases after October 1906 as a training-ground for Engineers for India.

The disappearance of such a landmark in Indian Engineering as Coopers Hill is of so much importance that a history of the College will not be out of place in this Journal: the more so as we know that amongst our readers is numbered a very considerable number of old Coopers Hill men.

In considering the foundation of Coopers Hill we are at once brought face to face with the enormous strides that engineering, and especially engineering education, has made in the last 50 years. Fifty years ago India possessed a P. W. D. (letters generally associated by the public with a Department for Public Waste) and recruits for this department were picked up in a most haphazard fashion, the result being that the department was staffed by a body of men, some of whom had received little or no engineering education, while some others being fairly good Engineers were hardly the class of men who should have been in charge in one of the most important disbursing departments in India.

Under Lord Stanley's scheme, commencing about 1860, the department was reinforced by a considerable number of "Stanley" Engineers. This method of recruitment enlisted the services of an excellent class of officers for the department, but after the lapse of ten or a dozen years failed for two chief reasons; firstly, the supply became exhausted; secondly, the number of resignations was inordinarily large, and thus a very large recruitment became necessary to maintain the department at *full strength*.

Under these conditions it was necessary to discover some source from which a supply of Engineers suitable for Indian work could be obtained; engineering colleges at that time were few and far between and the Indian demand was such that a new source of Engineers had either to be discovered or manufactured.

This problem was placed in the hands of the late Colonel (afterward Major-General Sir George) Chesney, R. E. He at once recognised that no new source of suitable Engineers could be discovered, so with his usual energy and foresight he recommended the adoption of what at the present time seems to have been the only other course, viz., an Engineer manufactory.

Colonel Chesney's idea was to tap a new source of supply by the establishment of a college for engineering, the members of which should enter only after a strict competitive examination and from which all members who satisfied the College authorities as to discipline and progress should on completion of a course of three years at the College with the addition of a fourth year for a practical course in most cases pass directly into the Public Works Department.

Having settled upon the principles of his scheme Colonel Chesney, under the direction of the India Office, at once started looking out for a site for the new College. This apparently was a matter of some difficulty, various sites did not commend themselves for various reasons; the Star and Garter Hotel near Richmond was rejected on account of its proximity to the metropolis; a site at Eastbourne otherwise suitable was precluded by the price put upon it when it was understood that the India Office was to be the purchaser.

Finally Colonel Chesney fixed upon Coopers Hill as being an ideal spot for the realization of his scheme, and as the estate was then in the market, owing to the experiences in the city of its then owner, the late Baron Albert Grant, and as Colonel Chesney took the precaution of not appearing personally in the deal, but of working through an agent, he was successful in purchasing the property for the not unreasonable sum of £55,000.

At the time of its purchase by the India Office the estate consisted of something over 100 acres of land lying partly on top and partly on the slope of a hill just above the River Thames and the historical Runnymead, where the Magna Charta was signed, together with a good country-house and the usual appurtenances. The first thing to do was to erect a college, and here probably the first mistake in the history of Coopers Hill arose. Instead of pulling down the old house and starting the building of a properly designed college with quadrangle, etc, it was resolved to utilize the building as it stood as a nucleus and to make such additions for the housing and instruction of the students as seemed necessary from time to time.

The result of this has been that the College has had to have various additions made to it from time to time in the shape of lecture-rooms, laboratories, etc, and the final building is in many respects not too suitable for the purpose for which it has been designed; further, the expense has certainly been considerably greater than if a more suitably designed building had at once been decided upon.

Having then obtained his College, Colonel Chesney, as first President of the College, had to obtain the services of a suitable educational staff. Judging by the amount of correspondence which was till quite recently extant, this appears to have been a matter of considerable difficulty.

Large numbers of persons, suitable, and unsuitable, proffered their services for billets at the new College and numerous letters were somewhat of the type of "Dear Chesney,—I hear you want a Professor of so-and so at Coopers Hill. I don't know anything about the subject, but suppose that two or three weeks' work would enable me to learn enough to teach the subject." Fortunately Colonel Chesney was not to be drawn by offers of this description and in the end succeeded in obtaining a staff chiefly of young men, most of whom turned out to be afterwards unqualified successes. The College from the point of view of its output was at one successful; the first competitive entrance examination resulted in the selection of fifty probationers, almost all of whom ultimately passed into the Public Works Department, and it is from this batch of men that the great majority of the principal engineering appointments in India are now filled.

As finally constructed for residential purposes the College was supposed to be able to accommodate 150 students, that is to say, that taking in 50 men every year for a three-year course it would have a possible output of between forty and fifty Assistant Engineers every year.

This supply of over 40 Engineers continued from 1874 till 1879, but if we take into consideration the Telegraph Department, which began to be productive in 1878, over 40 recruits were sent to India till 1880.

This enormous recruitment soon became too much for the departments concerned; in 1881, only 35 men were sent to India and in 1882, 31. It was about this time that a radical change was made in the method of admission through Coopers Hill to the Public Works Department, Hitherto entry to Coopers Hill had been competitive and all qualified probationers obtained an Indian appointment. Subsequently, entry to the College depended solely upon a qualifying examination (in many cases this examination even was not required), and the competition for a limited number of appointments, never exceeding fifteen, took place during the period spend in the College the appointments going to those students who during residence obtained the highest aggregate of marks, of course, a qualifying percentage in each of certain groups of subjects being insisted on. Under this system the students trained in the College and sent to India were probably just as good as those who had passed out under the system previously in vogue, but, of course, the result was to seriously diminish the number of competitors. So long as all probationers who succeeded in obtaining admission to the College were practically certain of obtaining appointments there was no difficulty in keeping Coopers Hill full, but under the new system, when the final result became known only after a period of three years, the number of competitors for the limited number of appointments gradually decreased, and thus the number of residents in College became fewer and fewer and consequently the difficulty

BY THE WAY.

GOLDSMITH'S CHAMBERS.

It has already been mentioned that the Benchers of the Middle Temple have distinguished with a tablet the last home of Goldsmith. The chambers, the *Builder* states, are on the second floor of No. 2 staircase, Brick-court. They consist of two large rooms, with a kind of cupboard or sleeping closet, which Goldsmith, removing from Garden-court, furnished handsomely, as is testified by the catalogue prepared for the sale of his effects. For the lease he paid £400, a large sum for a poet, out of the profits of his comedy "The Good-Natured Man" produced on January 29,1768, by Colman. Blackstone occupied the chambers next below, and, being then engaged upon the fourth volume of his "Commentaries," had frequent occasion to complain of the distracting noises made overhead by Goldsmith's younger friends.

CHURCHMEN AND THE REFORMATION.

The Rev. R. J. Noyes, vicar of Harbone (near Birmingham), in a speech delivered at Machester, stated that his congregation had proposed to erect a memorial to their former vicar, and to put into the inscription these words: "He was a strenuous upholder of the principles of the Protestant Reformation." But to these words tht Bishop objected, and the Chancellor of the diocese refused to grant a faculty for the memorial unless the phrase was altered. The *Christian World* wonders whether the Bishop and his Chancellor would have objected equally strongly to the words which Lord Halifax addressed to the Church Congress last week when he concluded his great speech by saying, "The principles of the Reformation are things to be repented of with tears and in ashes."

A LINCOLN REMINISCENCE.

One of the most stirring campaigns in American politics is recalled by the death of Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, at the age of seventy-three. In early life he was a member of the reporting staff of the Chicago *Tribune*, and in that capacity accompanied Lincoln throughout the State in his memorable contest with Douglas for the Senatorship. Though the immediate issue of this struggle was adverse to Lincoln, the speeches he made during the campaign gave him a national reputation, and made him a possible Presidential candidate. They owed their permanent form to Mr. Hitt's verbatim notes. The reporter himself subsequently became a prominent political figure, holding for many years the Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

LOVE POTIONS AT TANTAH.

A curious case, illustrative of native customs, came before the Mixed Misdemeanours Court at Alexandria, says the *Egyptian Gazette*. The Board of Health were the prosecutors and the defendant was a druggist of Tantah, name Mohamed Rayan. This person was known locally as a most skilful concoctor of love-potions, and numbered many male and female clients for his mysterious fluid, which was reputed to have a most potent and marvellous efficacy in stiring the tender passion. Unfortunately, the news of this druggist's fame reached the ears of the Board of Health authorities in the following manner: A native farmer bought some of the erotic potion and gave to his wife to drink, after having partaken of a strong draught himself. The result was that they both suffered excruciating agonies in stomach. The victims reported the matter and the Board of Health brought an action against the druggist. In Court the prosecutors produced a bottle of the mysterious concoction which they declared contained ingredients of a poisonous character, but Mohamed Rayan, who was represented by Maitre Gaston Levy, pleaded that the liqueur was mercly compounded of boiled carrots in the form of herb tea. The Ministere Public demanded that the incriminated love potion should be carefully analysed by an expert and that the druggery of the defendant should be shut up.

CHARIVARIA FROM "PUNCH."

The various nations are becoming very touchy. The Japanese have long objected to being called Japs, and the Germans to the abbreviation Germs and now the Cubans do not like being referred to as Cubs. Professor Ashley, of Birmingham, proposes that in every great city there shall be a University providing a commercial training, and that "Bachelors of Commerce" shall be one of the degrees. The initials B.C. would, however, in our opinion, be somewhat unfortunate. They might be taken to indicate that the possessor was Behind the Continent. The annual return of articles purchased abroad by the Government shows that the Prisons Department bought American bacon to the extent of £2,703. A statement of this sort will do more to keep people out of prison than any number of Acts of Parliament. Miss Phyllis Dare apparently shympathises with Miss Edna May. She is, we read, taking her part. The statement that the Lord Chancellor is to deliver an address at Glasgow on "How to Keep His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Sea" has caused the liveliest satisfaction in those neighbourhoods where the ocean is making inroads on the coast. "The King," said a stop-press telegram in the *Liverpool Echo*, "passed through Ballater this afternoon on her way to Balmoral." This is surely carrying the Gaelic idiom somewhat far. Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Llanelly, predicted an attack by the Government on the House of Lords, but intimated that it would not be totally abolished for some time to come. An illuminated address of thanks, to be signed by all the members of the Upper House, is, we believe, in preparation. "Motor-trains to fight Tram" is the alarmist heading of paragraph in a contemporary.

MR. WYNDHAM AS A REVOLUTIONIST.

There was historical fitness (writes a correspondent) in "F. C. G.'s" cartoon representing Mr. Wyndham, M.P., in the garb of the French revolutionist. For the member for Dover has a strong strain of revolutionary blood, so to speak, in his veins. The most famous of his ancestors, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, his great-grandfather, gave his life for his revolutionary principles. He was a revolutionist in Paris in 1792, when his name was erased from the roll of the British Army because he attended a revolutionary banquet and declared, amongst other things, in favour of the abolition of hereditary titles. Mr. Wyndham's great-grandmother, the beautiful Pamela, wife of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, was herself deep in the revolutionary plots which ended so tragically for her husband. Whether or not Pamela was the daughter of "Egalite" himself is, and is likely to remain, one of the mysteries of history. The balance of probability certainly seem's to favour the theory that the Duke of Orleans was her father. If she were merely the adopted daughter of Madame de Genlis, Egalite would scarcely have made her an allowance of 6,000 francs per annum on the occasion of her marriage to Lord Edward Fitzgerald, at which the future Louis Philippe was present.

TRUSTS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

[In reply to President Roosevelt—who had said: "It is our duty to see that there is an adequate supervision and control over business, over the use of swollen fortunes, and also over the conditions upon which these fortunes are to be transmitted . . ."—Mr. John D. Rockefeller remarked to an interviewer: "If we limit opportunity, we will have to put brakes on our national efficiency."]

Let him who would our code adjust,
Hold commerce quite immune;
In opportunity we trust,
For Trusts are opportune.

Bid no reformer's ruthless hand
Our nation's chances spoil—
To strip this fair and happy land
Of honey, corn, *and* oil.

"Our liberty and brotherhood"
We preach with fervour yet—
While each man's share of all that's good
Is just what he can get.

'Tis not for lucre that we strive,
But progress in the Van;
So, just to keep the show alive,
Let's rake in all we can!

Thus on our noble, upward way
In truth we'll freely boast
That patriotic men to-day
Are those who make the most.

The weakling to the wall must go,
Proclaim it far and wide,
"*Man wants but little here below*"—
We'll see him gratified.

Oh, Opportunity, that you
Should be reduced to nix!—
No chance of adding two and two
To make the sum of six!

'Tis wealth, and surely wealth alone,
That shows a nation's best,
And one or two of us are prone
To *mind it* for the rest.

So, for the very nation's sake,
Suspend the fatal stroke—
A country that applies the brake
Runs risks of going "broke."

THE TWO SERVICES.

No sooner is the summer training of the Army over, and the furlough season begun, than the military chiefs are busy in preparing for the winter work of officers and men. Training is a ceaseless round, and it cannot be without some touch of regret that officers who have worked so hard see drafted away the men they have brought to a high pitch of efficiency. Sir John French has already issued the scheme of training for the Aldershot Army corps, which, as in previous years, is to be progressive and to lay the foundation for the more intricate and difficult work of the summer. Commanding officers are to make themselves sure that officers and non-commissioned officers are themselves fit for the more advanced training, and the General says that in the whole training there can be no more important element than this. In short, everything depends upon the ability of the officer to instruct and encourage his men, the period available for squadron, battery, or company training being all too short, and time cannot be spared for the teaching of officers and non-commissioned officers the duties they should have mastered during the winter months. The soundest theoretical instruction is therefore to be given to those responsible for the training of the various units, and the winter work is to be made altogether preparatory to that which is to follow. In the cavalry special attention is drawn to horsemastership, for Sir John French has come back from France, where it must be confessed this particular art is carried to a higher pitch than in our own Army. The training of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers will be conducted upon the usual lines, and the infantry will go through a progressive programme of route marching, the distances being gradually increased, and the work being combined with outpost, musketry, field firing, and other exercises. Musketry will be a considerable occupation during the winter, and in order that it may be conducted successfully in the very cold weather, fires will be lighted on the ranges and soup provided. Many other special instructions are given, and the whole scheme is of the usual practical and progressive character.

The new War Office building will be occupied next month, and we have no doubt that not only will the new arrangement gratify the staff of the departments, but that the work will be facilitated, and prabably be better done. The old buildings, in which the various departments were separated, were really antagonistic to the efficient working of the offices, although the telephone did away with some of the disadvantages. Everything has grown rapidly within resent years, especially the Intelligence Department, which has been in very cramped quarters. We have already given a full description of the new War Office buildings, with a picture and plans, and therefore it is not necessary to describe them now. The removal of books, documents, and furniture is no small business but when all has been accomplished the War Office staff will have much to congratulate themselves upon. The library will be well housed, and the arrangements for record keeping have been the subject of special study.

It appears that the Law Officers of the Crown have had under consideration the new measures contemplated in regard to the Militia. As is well known, the Militia principle is to apply to a large proportion of the expeditionary force, but the Militia as at present organised are not available for general service abroad. Accordingly, it will be necessary to bring in a new Bill, and some announcement upon this subject may be expected soon after the reassembling of Parliament. It will, however, be remembered, that not Militiamen only, but men upon a Militia basis are required, and presumably the latter will really be a part of the Regular Army. They may, therefore, be enlisted under the Army Act or the Reserve Forces Act, the terms of service being prescribed by an Order in Council which is likely to be issued shortly. The general arrangements have not been disclosed, although it is known that an effort will be made to secure men from the Militia Garrison Artillery to supply ammunition columns, by volunteering and transfer, as well as from outside sources. It is hoped to secure these men before the next training season, so that the new scheme may be put to the test. As to the Militia proper, the Lords Lieutenant will be the responsible officers, while Militia committees are to be appointed to assist them. To a certain extent this arrangement may look reactionary, but in regard to all matters concerning training, it is intended to place the Militia forces entirely under the general officers commanding. The experiment will be looked forward with a good deal of interest.

It is truly surprising how small is the quantity of straw required by some of the daily papers for the making of their bricks. They have been busy during the past week with the subject of Army reorganisation, or rather creation, which has occupied a large space on their bills. One of them was emboldened to say that an announcement was imminent, and that an Order in Council was already prepared. Another said this was all a mistake, though something suggestive of an Army numbering a million men appeared on its bills. All that had happened, it said, was that Mr. Haldane had a great scheme in hand, including an expeditionary force of 150,000 men. Anybody who has read the War Minister's speeches knew his ideas on these subjects long ago, but an evening paper was inspired by its morning coutemporary to tell us a great new scheme was to be forthcoming. In all this there is but one pennyworth of bread to an intolerable deal of sack. The bit of bread has been visible for a long time, and the papers are talking about the sack. Really nothing is definitely known; but, of course, the Army scheme is being worked up into further shape by the officials in Pall Mall.

A crusade is in progress against the system of physical training in the Army. We can quite understand that there are men who would be glad to be spared something of the strenuousness of the soldier's existence, and there are many who object to the gymnastic work. These are not men of the best class, but they are able to cite the opinion of authorities on their side, who say that the setting-up drill and chest expansion are physically harmful and serve no useful purpose. If gymnastics should not enter so much into the training of the soldier we suppose something might be saved on the Army Gymnastic Staff. Perhaps, therefore, a Government inclined greatly on the side of economy might be tempted to listen to the arguments put forward, but we would insist most strongly that any change should be made on military grounds alone. The Army medical report, it is true, ascribed a great deal of the invaliding in the Army to the habit of breathing set up by chest expansion, which is said to throw undue strain upon the heart, and Sir Frederick Treves inclines to this view. The anatomical lecturer at the London Hospital Medical College has even exhibited men who are said to have suffered from the present system. These opinions seem *prima facie* to present a case for inquiry, and the War Office would be well advised to appoint a strong committee of Army medical officers to investigate the matter. Until such inquiry has been made we shall decline to discredit a system which has done so much for men who enter the Army. When the slouching youth enlists and is put through the mill he comes out a different man altogether. There is a tendency to confuse the chest expansion drill with physical development proper, but if it should be seen that the former has in some cases been carried too far, that is no reason why the latter should suffer. In the Navy the Swedish system is in vogue, but there are various opinions as to its merits. Whatever system may be adopted, there must be no tempering with the present system until exhaustive inquiry has proved its unwisdom, and we do not think that any inquiry can result in creating an opinion adverse to the gymnastic work that is carried on, and that does so much to promote muscular development and to impart smartness to the men.

It is most regrettable that the interesting and important experiments which were being carried out this week by the ships of the Channel Fleet using the old "Landrail" as a target should have resulted in the loss of a valuable life. This mishap occurred, however, after the firing had been finished, and when the target vessel was being towed into harbour, apparently the damage done had been under-estimated, as the "Landrail" suddenly heeled over and sunk, and although boats were quickly on the spot to save those in the water, a signalman was unfortunately drowned. The experimental firing afforded a magnificent spectacle, the ships of the Channel Squadron, with exception of four battleships, being anchored in two lines on either side of the target vessel. The "Cæsar, Jupiter, Russell, Cornwallis, Good Hope," and "Hampshire" on one side, the "Ocean, Goliath, Vengeance, Swiftsure, Canopus, Dido," and "Juno" on the other: while the *Illustrious*, in which was the Inspector of Target Practice, anchored still nearer the *Landrail* in order to mark the effect of the firing. When all was ready, the four battleships—the *Exmouth*, *Prince George*, *Albemarle* and *Triumph* steamed past at a speed of fifteen knots, and when at a distance of 8,000 yards opened fire for five minutes upon the target. After the first minute dense clouds of black smoke and splashes of projectiles in the water obscured the target ship, from which huge masses of timber were flung up into the air indicating that she was badly hit. An inspection of the ship was made at the close of the practice, the results of which are confidential, and subsequently the attempt was made to take her back into harbour. It may be noted that at the present time the Channel Fleet is nearly at its full stength, fourteen out of its sixteen battleships being present at this target practice, the vessels away being the *Glory* and the *Duncan*.

LIPTON'S

TEAS

THE BEST THE CHEAPEST

in GREATER DEMAND every DAY,
have the
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD,
obtainable everywhere or from
D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.

A GUARANTEE OF PURITY

MOIR'S

GOLD MEDAL STORES

Moir's name on all Preserved Provisions is an absolute guarantee of Purity and Excellence, and that their Meat Products are prepared and packed by them in Scotland at their Aberdeen Factory from Home Grown cattle.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS—BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,
Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for
Immediate delivery.
Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

THE SECRET OF STRENGTH AND POWER.

Strength of brain and body in human beings is Nature's highest perfected work. Nearly all men have been fitted up with constitution enough to last for all time, but through over study, hard work, worry or dissipation they have wasted the material Nature gave them. You can regain this strength and power and there is no occasion for you to be less a man than Nature intended; you can become as sound in mind and body as you were before you wasted your strength, for Electricity is the remedy which will restore this strength.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY
generates Electricity continuously. This restores lost vitality. You can obtain strength and energy simply by wearing this grand appliance a few hours each night while you sleep.

Bohra Musjid, Rutlam, 11th August, 1906.

Dear Sir,—Your favour is at hand and in reply I have to state that I continued the use of your Battery after receipt of same for a fortnight.

As regards my chief complaint Diarrhœa, I am glad to state the virulence of the attack ha altogether abated after only a fortnight's use of the Battery.

In all the other respects the Battery is working without fault. My general health is improving.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) SHAIKH MAHOMEDBHAI AMIL.

Functional Decay, Lost Vigour, Urinary Troubles, Varicocele, &c., yield quickly to its invigorating influence. It will drive away Rheumatic or Sciatica Pains, Lame Back, Indigestion and all Liver and Kidney and Stomach Troubles. It is a medical marvel of the age for sickly women and weak men.

FREE BOOK. Everyone who is ailing should read more of this method. I will send you a book, post free, if you write for one. If you call, you may test the appliance free. Office Hours 9-30 to 6 P.M.

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

QUAKER OAT BISCUITS

Quaker Oat Biscuits are in every way worthy of their name. They have the rich nutty flavour and high nourishing properties that have made Quaker Oats famous as the breakfast food of the World.

Manufactured by PEEK, FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, England, from QUAKER OATS, prepared by the AMERICAN CEREAL CO.
Packed in hermetically sealed tins.

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS
Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by
W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,
ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.
"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.
W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

The "EMPIRE"

PRICE - - 250 Rs.

Some Users:
H.M. GOVERNMENT
800 Machines.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
500 Machines,
&c., &c.

Agents: Continental & Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. Since 1828. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

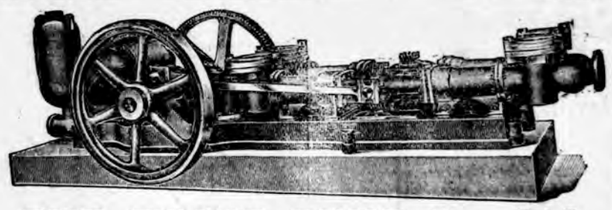
Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.
DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.
NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8.
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.
BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.
HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

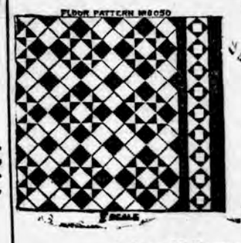
THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!
COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An Ideal Pick-me-up.
Suitable for all Climates."
Sole Manufacturers, COLEMAN & CO, LTD., NORWICH, ENG.
Agents:
BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt.
BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Pioner & Co.
LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co.
RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 68 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.



THE HASTE PUMP Co., Ltd.,
CROWN BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "PUMPERLING, LONDON." Codes: BEDFORD McNEILL'S and A B C (5th Edition).
AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.
Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to
T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,
THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.
Manufacturers of
ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For inside and Outside Decoration.
GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.
CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.
London Office: Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn. W.C.
Manchester Office: 49, Deansgate.

Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Brisbane: GIBBS BRIGHT & Co.
New Zealand: HERBERT OXLEY & Co., Custom Street, East, Auckland.
Calcutta: D. T. KEYMER & Co.
Bombay: F. R. HILL & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S
A Luxurious Perfume In Health.
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
EAU DE COLOGNE

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.
The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."
Manufactory:
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

THE "AMULET"
PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6
The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.
As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.
DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

Light Pastry—
Plain pastry for all purposes will *always* be light and digestible if a little of BROWN & POLSON'S
'Paisley Flour'
be mixed with the ordinary flour before making the dough.
One part to twelve of ordinary flour is enough.
The result will surprise you.
Try it now!

Digitized With Financial Assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

The foremost Magazine of its kind and price in Great Britain.

THE STRAND MAGAZINE

Read by English-speaking people all over the world.

INVALID PORT
BOTTLED BY
W & A GILBEY
PRODUCED IN PORTUGAL

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

It revives those who are overworked, whether mentally or physically.

A complete Milk Food.
A Vital Nourishment.

Malted Milk contains soluble dextrine and maltose. The casein is so altered under the influence of malt fermentation that its original properties are lost, and it cannot coagulate in the stomach, for which reason the most delicate can assimilate it easily.

Ready for immediate use.
Absolutely untouched by hand.

The best and safest nutriment for infants deprived of mother's milk; for adults who are out of health; and for convalescents of all ages.

Highly praised and widely recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah and Ceylon; and Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

S. & H. HARRIS'
HARNESS PREPARATIONS.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

SADDLE PASTE & SOAP.
BLACK DYE.
JET BLACK OIL.

S. & H. HARRIS' SADDLE PASTE for SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS BROWN LEATHER. DIRECTIONS FOR USE. S. & H. HARRIS, Manufacturers, London.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

The British Medical Journal says:
"Benger's Food has *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S Food
for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

JOSEPH EVANS & SON
ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

GYMKHANA-PRIZES.

CLARET-JUG. SILVER-MOUNTED Cut Glass Bottle, Rs. [illegible].

GILT TRAVELLING CLOCK With leather case. Sound 8-DAY movement, Rs. 35.

SILVER PATENT SPRING TOBACCO BOX. Air and Water Tight. Finish Excellent, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.

SILVER INKSTANDS. Single as illustrated, Rs. 45, Double from Rs. 100.

SILVER MOUNTED SPIRIT BOTTLE Finest Crystal Glass, Rs. 37. Used throughout the East, Rs. 12

THE "SAIFTEE MATCH BOX

STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE BOXES. Rs. 35, Rs 50, Rs. 70, Rs. 100, Rs. 120 and Rs. 155. Cedar lined or all Silver.

SILVER POCKET FLASKS. Detachable half as drinking Cup Patent non-leakage top ½ pt., Rs. 70. ¼ pt., Rs. 94-8.

NICKEL MOUNTED O K TANTALAS. 3 Crystal cut bottles, full size, Rs 52.

NEW SILVER CIGARETTE CASE. Very handy, very strong, very compact. One pressure and case opens up in hand. Plain, Rs. 29-8.

SILVER MOUNTED BLACK FOREST SPIRIT BOTTLE. Best Crystal glass Rs. 16-8.

PATENT LOCK-UP SPIRIT STAND. Polished Oak. Nickel parts, Rs. 150. Best Crystal Bottles.

SILVER PEG MEASURE Stamped and Guaranteed ⅛ and 1-16pt. Rs. 30. Nickel Silver, Rs. 9-8 E. P. B. M. Rs. 5.

SOLID SILVER SMOKERS SET Cigarette case, Vesta Box, Silver Tubes and Gold Mounted holder, Fitted in case ready for presentation, Rs. 46.

YOUR INSPECTION INVITED WE CAN MEET YOUR EVERY REQUIREMENT

SILVER CASE with Nickel Goliath Watch, 30 hours, Rs. 30 and Rs. 42, 8 days, Rs. 60 and Rs. 112.

SILVER CARD CASE, POCKET SHAPE, Rs. 17-8. Without top, Rs. 7-8.

SILVER CASE with 30-hour Nickel Watch Rs. 35.

SILVER MOUNTED BLOTTERS 3½ ins. × 2 ins, Rs. 18 Roller Blotters, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5 and Rs. 6-12.

SILVER CIGARETTE TUBE with Gold Mounted Amber holder, Rs. 10 to Rs. 21.

SILVER CIGARETTE CASES. Strong hinge and catch, concave pocket curve. Small, medium and large in size. Rs. 9-4, Rs. 12, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35.

MARCKS & Co. LD. *Watch-makers Jewellers and Silversmiths,* BOMBAY & POONA.

Pears' Soap
beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
PREVENTS "THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc." When frequently used.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay

BIG CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate OF LIME
The modern restorative of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)
9, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

You want beautiful teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For *Your* Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

MINERAL WATERS
TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known Eng Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.
REFINED
SACCHARIN
sweeter than SUGAR.
And every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from
OURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,
General Merchants and Commission Agent
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

KESHRANJAN OIL

FOR THE HAIR

KESHRANJAN OIL PRESERVES THE HAIR.
KESHRANJAN OIL RENDERS IT BEAUTIFULLY SOFT.
KESHRANJAN OIL REMOVES DANDRUFF
KESHRANJAN OIL RESTORES THE HAIR

Price per phial...Re. 1 | Packing and Postage As. 5
Phials ...Rs. 2-8 | Packing and postage „ 11

ARSHOHARA BATIKA.
Piles are acknowledged to be most annoying and distressing disease which—disturbs rest, peace and tranquility of mind. It has been pronounced by many a good physician as incurable. But we consider that as a fallacy. Both BLIND and BLEEDING piles can be cured with success if you use our ARSHOHARA BATIKA from the very commencement of your troubles.
Price per box, Re. 1-4—Packing and postage, As. 3

D-I-A-B-E-T-E-S.
It is an accomplished fact now, that this obstinate disease taking away the best of our leading men, and its previous record, if carefully studied, will show its serious nature. There are many specifics floating here and there in the market, blowing out their own trumpets, but they are not well tried. Our Diabetes specific is SHAKTRIC and acknowledged as the best and has got active curative properties. Try it in your troubles.
Price for two boxes of medicine
with a phial of oil ... ... Rs. 5.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.
It Radically cures this malady; removes the pain, reduces the enlarged size and stops the accompanying fever. If the disease be of only one year's standing, the two boxes of the medicine would suffice; but if of longer standing, it should be continued for some time.
Price of two boxes of medicine
and one Phial oil ... ... Rs. 2.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 7.
Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape, and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN
Government Medical Diploma Holder,
18/1 and 19, Lower Chitpore Rd., CALCUTTA

THE LAXATIVE OF KNOWN QUALITY
CALIFORNIA SYRUP of FIGS

is a delightful liquid laxative, and the only true remedy for habitual constipation and the many ills resulting from a weak or sluggish condition of the kidneys, liver and bowels. Pleasant to the taste; and prompt, gentle and thorough in action.
Remember the word "California," and look for the name and trade mark of the California Fig Syrup Co., which appears on the original and only genuine. Of Chemists, in two sizes.
California Syrup of Figs
"Nature's Pleasant Laxative"

Pond's Extract
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR
When you get to know the powers of Pond's Extract, pain ceases to be a matter of further trouble—it is so easily stopped. **Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Bleeding, Inflammation, etc.,** yield to the virtues of Pond's Extract just as soon as you apply it—that is why you should never be without it.
Pond's, remember; there is no such thing as a substitute for **Pond's.** Your Chemist has it, or can get it for you. Price 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 a bottle.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies who have been prostrated on the first day of their Irregularity by Martin's speedy dose will be astonished. They will find the Pills harmless, but powerful to overcome pain. At all Chemists and Druggists, or post free for 2s. from MARTIN'S CHEMICAL WORKS, ENGLAND.

PLEASE NOTE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm
Who offer **Free Services** of a duly qualified **Ophthalmic Surgeon** from the **Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital** (London), and the **Ophthalmic Hospital** (Vienna), holding **Genuine Degrees** of M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and L.R.C.P., London).
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(**Late Partner,** D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds **Exceptional Testimonials** from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited at Nos. 119 to 125, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by N. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Ammoolee Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 69, Cornhill E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2; Whitefriar's Street LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.